MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 MARCH 1983

Nonaligned Summit Conference

Diplomatic Contacts -- Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil held separate meetings with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Jordanian King Husayn, and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, according to reports by AFP, MENA, Amman, and Beirut radios. Mubarak held another meeting with King Husayn and also met with the Kuwaiti and Qatari amirs, MENA noted. KUNA cited reports that Mubarak and Husayn were discussing ways for Jordan to join the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace process. Monitored Damascus radio reports did not mention a meeting between Al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil. The radio noted however that Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with his Lebanese counterpart Elie Salim for talks on Lebanon. Both sides held compatible views and stressed the importance of promoting bilateral relations, the radio said. Reporting on 9 March conference developments, Beirut radio said Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad would discuss bilateral relations during a closed meeting.

Mubarak, Husayn Speeches -- Egypt demands a speedy conclusion to the negotiations over Lebanon followed by active efforts to settle the Palestinian question, Egyptian President Mubarak stressed in a speech to the conference carried by MENA. There is an "optimal opportunity" to start the process for a comprehensive peace settlement based on current ideas of replacing the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip with a Palestinian authority exercising power and responsibility in conjunction with Jordan, he added. The Egyptian leader also called on the conference to adopt measures to stop the Iran-Iraq war and announced that Egypt is prepared to do its best to help both sides reach an acceptable formula to end the fighting.

Jordanian King Husayn likewise called for an immediate end to the Iran-Iraq war and urged the conference to adopt a "firm collective stand toward the party that rejects peace by boycotting it and not cooperating with it" and to openly back "the party that responds positively to the call of peace and justice." In his speech, which was reported by Amman radio, Husayn also said the Jordanian-PLO dialogue has progressed toward building a relationship of "strong unity." Jordan and the PLO have agreed to act jointly to prevent Israel from using the time factor to impose a "status quo policy" and to "draw the curtain" over the Palestinian issue, Husayn declared.

Libyan Call for Egypt's Expulsion -- Libyan Revolution Command Council member Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud called for Egypt's expulsion or suspension from the Nonaligned Movement, according to the text of Jallud's speech broadcast by Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio. He also called on the movement to draw up a charter of collective security to defend its members against "aggression" by such countries as the United States, Israel, and South Africa.

According to MENA, the delegations to the conference received the Libyan proposal on Egypt's membership with "disapproval and derision" and the Arab group rejected the Libyan proposal.

Iraq

President Saddam Husayn canceled his participation in the Nonaligned Conference after the discovery of plans to topple his regime during his presence in New Delhi, Damascus radio claimed citing reports circulating at the conference. Political circles in New Delhi said that the Iraqi regime's international situation is "extremely bad" and that Husayn no longer trusts Iraqi Army officers, the radio added.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, as reported by KUNA, Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan said Iraq "pins no hopes" on the Nonaligned Conference with regard to ending war with Iran. "We pin our hopes solely on our capabilities, resources, and readiness to fight under any circumstances," Ramadan declared. However, he affirmed that Baghdad will support any effective move toward peace.

Lebanon

During the 8 March Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. negotiations at Khaldah, Israeli delegation head David Kimche commented on the issue of Israeli trade with Lebanon and affirmed that Israel's aim is symbolic and not economic, adding that Israel does not want "to flood" the Lebanese market, Beirut radio reported citing a Lebanese delegation spokesman's statement. Jerusalem radio noted that Kimche stressed the significance of trade as an important element in the new bilateral relations.

In another development, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will visit Washington. A report broadcast by Jerusalem radio said Shamir would present an Israeli proposal which "gives up a permanent presence on Lebanese territory" and submit "alternative proposals" which mention UNIFIL's presence in the Al-Biqa' area as well as possible U.S.-IDF joint patrols. However, Israeli Foreign Ministry officials subsequently denied that Shamir had said that Israel was prepared to forgo its demand for "IDF-manned antiterror posts inside southern Lebanon," THE JERUSALEM POST reported on 9 March. The officials maintained that Israel still wants these posts as well as "additional security arrangements," the paper added.

PLO Affairs

PLO Military commanders, including Khalil al-Wazir, met in Damascus on 7 March to discuss establishing a united leadership of Palestinian forces, Aden Voice of Palestine radio reported on 8 March. According to a WAFA report cited by the radio, the commanders also discussed the escalation of Palestinian armed struggle and the development of military operations against the "Zionist enemy."

Afghanistan

The Soviet military command has begun a "massive troop movement" along Afghanistan's eastern border with Pakistan, AFP reported citing diplomatic sources in New Delhi.

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LEADERS ADDRESS 9 MARCH NONALIGNED SUMMIT SESSION

Bahrain's Amir

BK090624 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0602 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] The plenary session of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference resumed in New Delhi this morning.

The Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al-Khalifah was the first to speak today. He called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan to enable the people of Afghanistan to exercise their right of self-determination and to establish a political system of their own choice without any foreign interference. He said Bahrain wants to see the creation of a situation in Afghanistan which could be conducive to the return of the Afghan refugees to their homes with honor and safety. He extended support to the efforts being made by the UN secretary general for a peaceful political solution of the Afghanistan problem. He said the settlement of the Afghanistan problem will generate peace and stability in the region and will enable the countries of the region to solve their problems according to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the UN Charter.

Text of Al-Jumayyil Speech

NC091013 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0847 GMT 9 Mar 83

["Text" of speech by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil at the Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi on 9 March -- recorded]

[Text] Madam Chairman: I am deeply pleased to participate for the first time in a Nonaligned Conference, particularly one under your chairmanship. You are carrying more than a name; you are carrying a message which has been inherited from two great men to whom credit is due for every freedom and every independence.

Your majesties, your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: along the border of the Third World stands Lebanon, with its civilized structure and its distinguished character. At this conference it is occupying its natural position, because nonalignment is among the foundation stones of the Lebanese state if not among the reasons for its existence. Therefore, our attachment to nonalignment exceeds political interests and axes, because nonalignment embodies Lebanon's ambitions, consolidates its safety and safeguards its integrity.

Inasmuch as Lebanon adheres to nonalignment, it has the right to adhere to its partiality toward its independence, sovereignty and territorial and people's integrity so that it can perform its desired role within this international group. I do not believe there is neutrality on the question of sovereignty of homelands and the freedom of peoples and on the questions of justice, dignity and human values. Neutrality in this field means partiality to humiliation and submission to slavery and exploitation.

Among the 101 states represented at this conference, there is a state in which the wars of others were fought in its arena during 8 feverish years, tearing up its body, dispersing its land and people and shaking the entity of a state which we are today rebuilding stone by stone. We are today gathering its remains meter by meter. It is steadfast Lebanon which is still enduring ordeals and struggling for its freedom and independence. It has paid the price by 100,000 martyrs to establish itself and the greatness of its life. Lebanon has paid the price for freedom on behalf of all peoples aspiring to achieve right, justice and peace.

The developments that accompanied the bitter Lebanese reality once again prove that they embody the possibilities of eruption and explosion as they can be channeled toward peace and stability. Hence Lebanon has become a key to war in the area just as it is a key to peace. It is also a key to unity or division and a key to progress or retreat.

If Lebanon does not triumph over the present situation, its environment will fall into chaos and loss. If Lebanon is divided, then every united political presence in the entire area will be divided. Thus, Lebanon is a pivotal center on the negative level as well as on the positive level not only in relation to the Middle East and the Third World but also in relation to the entire world.

Madam Chairman: I will not refer on this occasion to the factors and reasons which turned Lebanon into a battlefield and a platform for the conflicts and various contradictions in the Middle East area. I believe that all of you know now their intricacies and details. However, I bring to you today my people's insistence to live a free and dignified life imbued with a strong and united will to establish a strong, united and independent sovereign state -- a strong state sovereign on its land which it will share with nobody.

Since the will of the peoples will ultimately triumph over any material force, Lebanon will not be powerless after today. It will not act as a bridge for regional and international conflicts to erupt on its land and wreak havoc on it without regard to its sanctity. Lebanon will not be a test field for various purposes and whims at the expense of its national interest and legitimate authority.

Lebanon is the homeland which is strong by its faith, by its state and by the will of its people. It is stronger than any falsehood by its upholding of what is right. Moreover, a weak Lebanon will not constitute a danger to itself alone but will also be a danger to its environment. A strong Lebanon will mean its own deliverance and that of the area.

Madam President: During its ordeal and when it was healthy, Lebanon was, and will remain, loyal to its message and role in its environment. It has safeguarded and will continue to safeguard its Arab affiliation. It is linked with the Arab world by ties of civilization, hopes, pains and common interests. We do not believe that it would be difficult to resolve any issue between brothers in a spirit of fraternity and positiveness and in accordance with the principles of right and justice. We are fully confident that the Arab brothers will reward Lebanon for a part of the great sacrifices it made as a result of its faithfulness to its Arab commitments. Despite what it has suffered and endured, not the least of which was the Israeli invasion of its land, Lebanon remains determined to support the just issues and to see that the Palestinians attain their legitimate national rights.

Madam Chairman: We believe that you and the members of the conference appreciate the present position of Lebanon, which is standing at a crossroad. If this crossroad does not lead to peace for the Lebanese, then any other peace in the area will become difficult, all rights will be violated and stability will be shaken.

While engaged in negotiations, which could not be more difficult, Lebanon emphasizes that the decision to enter into these negotiations is a Lebanese decision. Lebanon draws three lines for these negotiations which cannot be crossed:

1. Safeguarding the national accord and commitment to the stands stemming from the will of the Lebanese people.

2. Nonsquandering of Lebanese sovereignty. Nobody will be given any privileges, and there will be no foreign military presence on the land of Lebanon.

3. Nonsquandering of Lebanon's Arab credibility and its affiliation to its family in order that it may continue to perform its creative role.

We owe it to our brothers and friends to frankly and clearly define our stand on the principles on the basis of which we act and the aims which we aspire and seek. The aims can be summed up in the realization of the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon in order that it may return a homeland to the Lebanese alone -- an impregnable and strong homeland which is not held as a hostage and which is inviolable. The principles and bases are:

1. Our determination that the safety of Lebanon, the defense of the integrity of its territory and the protection of its sovereignty and independence should not remain linked to regional or outside consideration, which would always expose the Lebanese entity to danger.

2. Our determination that Lebanon should not remain as a free arena for the revolutions and wars of others, be they friends or foes.

3. Our resolute determination that Lebanon should have an impregnable security system and a strong national army which will shoulder alone, with no partners, its national responsibilities and ensure its rapid deployment on all the land so that the state may dispense with any hired security and alone defend the safety of Lebanon, its people, soil, free democratic institutions and international security and peace.

By the realization of these facts, which express entirely the essence of nonalignment as a principle and creed, we feel that we can avert the danger to ourselves and our brothers so that Lebanon may set forth from the Mediterranean coast as a messenger of peace to its Arab environment and mankind to crystallize the ideals which bedecked its heritage with jewels, singled out its existence and singled out the Lebanese entity itself.

Madam Chairman, gentlemen: When I request your backing and support for the realization of these principles and aims, I reassert that Lebanon will not be weak, because its decision is strong. It will not be divided because its outlook is one. It will not be destroyed because it is standing fast. It will not be occupied because it has a free will.

People who have been fused by the fire of steadfastness to rise from the smoldering embers and black smoke more experienced and solid will not fail to attain their right and will not agree to be subdued so as to serve themselves and peace. Thank you.

Somalia's Siad Barre

LD091026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0916 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 (TANJUG) -- Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre, speaking at the Seventh Non-aligned Summit today, Wednesday, joined the appeals of many other member countries of the movement for an immediate ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war and the opening of peace talks.

The Somali president said that the growing number of conflicts between individual non-aligned countries "possibly requires that we develop our own mechanism for solving disputes between individual non-aligned countries".

Siad Barre presented his country's well-known stands on the crisis in the Horn of Africa and figures about the military straining of the situation since the middle of last year. The Somali president charged Ethiopia with responsibility for the straining of the situation and said that external interference was involved.

The Somali president referred also to other foci of crises. He called for the withdrawal of "all foreign troops" from Afghanistan, condemned "foreign military presence" in Kampuchea and charged the Soviet Union with responsibility for the straining of the situation in the Indian Ocean.

Somali President Siad Barre condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and called for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from this country. He urged the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, without which, he set out, no solution to the Middle-East crisis will be possible.

The Somali president underlined the need for the solidarity of the non-aligned with the SWAPO liberation movement and urged the non-aligned to intensify their political and material support to SWAPO. He set out that the United Nations must have the main responsibility in the solution of the Namibia problem and the realization of Namibia's independence.

Calling for the re-structuring of international economic relations, President Siad Barre assessed as very significant the proposals and initiatives advanced to this end at the summit.

Seychelles President Rene

LD091030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0953 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 (TANJUG) -- Seychelles President France Albert Rene has called for the deferral of debt payments, the lowering or provisional deferral of interest payments and the raising of the prices of raw materials supplied by the developing countries. He proposed also the setting up of a fund for development and cooperation of the developing countries and of an association for the protection of the natural resources in the Indian Ocean.

Taking part in the summit general debate today, Wednesday, the Seychelles president devoted the greatest attention to the problems of the underdeveloped countries and to the Indian Ocean region where, he said, tensions daily grow.

President Rene said that the Indian Ocean is full of military bases and that, unless something is changed urgently, it will become a potential battlefront. The Seychelles president said that the responsibility for the situation in the Indian Ocean rests with the big powers but also some countries of the region which wage mutual wars.

The Seychelles president was the last speaker in the general debate at the morning session today.

SPEECHES AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT 8 MARCH SESSIONS

Kenyan President

BK080915 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] The second day's session of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit began in New Delhi this morning with the Kenyan President Mr Daniel arap Moi taking the floor.

Fifteen heads of state or government are scheduled to speak during the day session. There will also be a night session when eight leaders are expected to speak.

The chairmen of the Political Committee have reported to Mrs Gandhi on the progress in finalizing and drafting the declaration. The first three chapters of the economic declaration have been finalized and the declaration itself is expected to be complete by Wednesday or Thursday evening. The Political Committee has reported that the discussions are proceeding smoothly and the drafting group has started work. Mrs Gandhi presided over a 40-minute meeting of the bureau of the summit this morning to finalize the business of the conference for the next 3 days.

In his speech, the Kenyan president, who is chairman of the Organization of African Unity, strongly criticized the illegal regime of South Africa for its blatant violation of the UN resolution on the independence of Namibia and extended his full support to SWAPO. Mr Moi was of the view that the people of Western Sahara should be allowed to determine their own future. He appealed to the movement to close its ranks by settling bilateral problems and standing up unitedly against the power blocs. Regretting the loss of human life and property in the Iran-Iraq war, Mr Moi appealed to the two countries to work out a solution to their problem through negotiations.

Mr Moi favored the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan. He also strongly pleaded for the rights of the Palestinians. He said the independence, integrity and solidarity of the nonaligned nations should be preserved because this is a prerequisite for world peace.

President Moi felt greatly concerned over the world economic situation. He said the only way left for the developing countries is to promote economic and technical cooperation among themselves.

Perez de Cuellar

BK080908 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] The UN secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, has sought the support of the Nonaligned Movement to find solutions to the different conflicts facing the world today.

He was addressing the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi [on 8 March]. He hoped that steps will be taken to increase the capacity of the United Nations to diagnose such situations and play a useful role in settling them. He said that he is counting on the support of the nonaligned group in this matter. The secretary general described the practical suggestions made by Mrs Gandhi in her inaugural speech yesterday as important and timely. He hoped that all member governments will give urgent consideration to them.

De Cuellar said the nonaligned enjoyed a large proportion of the vote in the UN General Assembly. This can be put to the best possible use in strengthening the UN to resolve the important issues of our time. He called for urgent steps to prevent further deterioration of the economic situation in the world, particularly in the developing countries. He said viable solutions have to be found to improve the situation in the common interest of the developed and the developing nations. He suggested that concessional aid should be increased to low income countries and the less developed ones. He was hopeful that UNCTAD-6 will provide an opportunity to resolve the broad range of North-South issue.

De Cuellar, who is personally engaged in diplomatic efforts to find a political solution to the Afghanistan problem, told the summit he was gratified at the support he had received in this connection. He said in view of the complexity of issues discussions should be continued with determination and with the sense of urgency to find a comprehensive settlement of the problem.

De Cuellar also referred to the UN efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war. Regretting the tragic and destructive conflict, he said the United Nations is ready to resume its mediation efforts.

On Kampuchea, he hoped that with the cooperation of the parties concerned, a negotiated settlement would be possible to restore peace and stability in the region.

On West Asia, he said a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council on Lebanon can serve as the basis for a negotiated settlement.

On Namibia, the secretary general said he is greatly impressed by the unanimous stand of the leaders of Africans and the Southwest African People's Organization for early implementation of the Security Council resolution. This will enable the Namibian people to decide their own destiny in a free, fair and democratic manner.

Nepalese King

BK0811158 Hong Kong AFP in English 1145 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 8 (AFP) -- Nepal today deplored the tendency among powerful nations to "impinge upon the sovereign integrity" of smaller countries and affirmed its determination "not to brook any interference from any quarter or country."

King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev told the nonaligned summit meeting on its second day here that this tendency had made Cambodians fight against Cambodians and Afghans kill other Afghans.

Without naming any country, the king said: "It is this disturbing tendency of the strong to dominate the weak, of the powerful to subjugate the meek, that make us strive for a new world order based on freedom, justice and peace."

The king said Nepal had never failed to raise her voice in protest against intervention, whether in Afghanistan, Cambodia, occupied Arab territories or Cyprus.

Referring to economic issues, King Birendra regretted that a "colossal magnitude of the world's wealth" was used in the purchase of weapons.

The kind said this huge outlay on arms can only buy "a non-guaranteed sense of security, which in our judgement can neither be lasting nor invulnerable."

He made an impassioned plea for the diversificaiton of the world's resources to constructive ends to build a world of peace and tolerance and to protect the interests of landlocked countries such as Nepal.

He also called for renewed efforts to establish a new international economic order and to push ahead with South-South dialogue and the concept of regional cooperation.

Supporting the concept of zones of peace in various parts of the world, King Birendra urged that Nepal, which has common borders with the Asia giants India and China, be declared a zone of peace.

Text of Pham Van Dong Address

For the text of the address delivered by Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, at the plenary meeting of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi on 8 March, as reported by Hanoi VNA in English, see the Vietnam section of the 9 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

Kuwait Amir

LD081239 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Speech by Amir of Kuwait Jabir as-Sabah on 8 March at the second plenary session of the Seventh Nonaligned Movement Summit Conference in New Delhi -- read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, praised be the Lord, grace and peace be upon the most honorable of the Lord's people, Muhammad ibn Abdallah.

Mrs Chairwoman, brothers, and friends:

I have the pleasure while we are in the friendly Indian capital to recall with profound appreciation the efforts of the late leader Jawaharlal Nehru and his colleagues who first raised the banner of nonalignement and positive neutrality and to salute His Excellency President Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi; the government; and the people for hosting this meeting of ours. We salute Cuba and His Excellency President Fidel Castro for the efforts he exerted during his chairmanship in the shadow of difficult international conditions. We welcome the new states that have joined our movement.

Mrs Chairwoman: I believe that the main task in our meeting is to maintian the essence of nonalignment the way it was laid down by the founding leaders. They were unanimous about developing its methods to suit the problems we face. Nonalignment in its essence is being aligned with mankind, right and justice. The phenomenon of aloofness regretfully prevails over our movement. Genuine commitment to the principles of nonalignment is losing much of the [words indistinct] of excessive misinterpretation of the essence of these principles. Our world is suffering today from division into two camps. Each considers itself to be right and views the other with caution, taking shelter behind lines or missiles and destructive bombs, which are daily expanding and draining human resources, resources that had been hoped to be further developed.

Every progression in the manufacture of weapons is a drop in the moral standard. In the midst of nuclear terror and the threat of wiping out humanity, the voice of nonalignment remains as a representative of the conscience of humanity and its genuine desire for peace, which would enlighten the face of life.

What is issued by the nonaligned meetings coincides with what is issued by the United Nations General Assembly. In the same way that the resolutions of the Security Council end by the veto of the permanent members of the Security Council, the resolutions of the nonaligned collide in the international arena with the power of these major powers and the weapons and economic weight that bolsters this power.

If the hope for just peace based on right is remote, the least we could do is to exert the utmost possible effort. There are basic spheres to which our efforts ought to be directed.

First: Strive to halt the bleeding of the member-states of the Nonaligned Movement, whether the conflicts are between two neighbors or through the influence and the backing of an outside foreign power. The best examples are the Iraqi-Iranian war, the war in Lebanon and the war in Afghanistan. Despite appreciation for all the sincere efforts exerted by world-prominent organizations and personalities, the rivers of blood continue to explode over the territory of Iraq and Iran, sweeping before them the flower of youth and signs of progress spreading destruction and leaving ruins and rancour for future generations.

Iraq and Iran are two members of the Nonaligned Movement. Iraq announced more than once its agreement to cease the bleeding and to return to its international borders. Our foremost responsibility is to marshall and intensify our efforts through every possible means to halt this war and to restore peace and cooperation between the two neighbors. Our success in this is one of the most delicate scales by which we can measure the effectiveness of our efforts.

Second: Help the oppressed peoples to regain their rights in their homelands. For this, there are two voiceforous and identical examples in the Middle East and Africa. The first is the Palestinians and the second is the people of Namibia and South Africa. Each of them suffers from a usurper who has snatched the land from its owners, dominates and claims its resources and continues to express influence through the strength of weapons, disregarding the resolutions of condemnation passed by the United Nations and the fairminded international organizations and committees.

Israel is pursuing in the Arab territory a policy of creating a new tyrannic fait accompli. The 4 decades that have passed confirm that the resolutions of sympathy and support were insufficient for the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to their own state, to their land and to their destiny. They should have had a positive and compelling effort. Israel's war and its expansion over the Arab land and the prohibited weapons it uses are but a part of a large colonialist, political, economic and military plan to enable Israel and those who supply it with weapons to apply the same methods in other parts of the world.

Third: Back the specific and regional establishments whose aims coincide with the nonaligned group and maintain their unity and their effectiveness. Brothers and colleagues, look at the coincidental timing of the attempts to weaken, dismember, deplete resources and cooperation from which all these establishments are suffering. The industrial countries [words indistinct] and the oil countries helped many of the developing countries face these crises. The advanced industrial countries have widened the war horizon and have exerted relentless efforts to reduce the price of oil; the majority of the countries producing oil are from the Third World.

This will have deep effects on us all, whether we wanted it or not. The revenue of the oil countries would be reduced and their ability to complete their own development projects and to help the friendly and the developing countries to continue their projects would be lessened. Their ability to back the liberation movements that demand their legitimate rights would also be reduced. The bitter fruit of this crop would be the weakening of ties among the developing countries and the withdrawal of each of them to their own internal problems and the dominance of the industrial and advanced countries in running the world economy. We all had hoped that a new, just economic system would have emerged.

Fourth: Since many of the peoples of nonalignment are suffering from the problems of development and the scientific and economic standards linked to them, we must encourage our scientists to master and develop technology suitable to our conditions without being confined to importing from and copying the advanced countries. This trend would open the path for (?better) cooperation among the nonaligned countries without having to withdraw away from the world currents of scientific progress and without being subservient and submissive to them.

Mrs Chairwoman, brothers: For the sake of a right denied its owner by a usurper, for the sake of peoples that want to live in peace and for new generations, aspiring for security, learning and progress; for the sake of a humanity that aspires unity and cooperation, we place our hand in the hand of everyone who helps build the new future.

Peace and God's grace and blessing be with you.

Mauritian Prime Minister

BK081504 Hong Kong AFP in English 1441 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Excerpt] New Delhi, March 8 (AFP) -- Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth today demanded the return of Diego Garcia, site of a major U.S. base, and an end to "nefarious" superpower military activities in the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Jugnauth, speaking to the nonaligned summit here, condemned as "immoral and illegal" Britain's move to detach Diego Garcia from Mauritius in 1965. The island in the Chagos Archipelago is now leased to the United States for its base.

"The exclusion of our territory in utter disregard of all norms and in violation of of international law is all the more unacceptable to us because the base poses a constant threat to the security of our country and all the littoral states of the Indian Ocean area," he said.

The Mauritian leader expressed concern at the increasing militarization of the Indian Ocean and said "the nefarious activities of the superpowers are indicative of their intention to establish spheres of influence in the area".

Meanwhile Sri Lanka President Junius Jayewardene, apparently anxious to insure U.S. participation in the Indian Ocean conference scheduled to be held in his country next year, made no reference in his speech to Diego Garcia.

Colombo has been seeking at the summit here to separate the issue of Mauritius' claim to sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago from the question of superpower military presence in the Indian Ocean.

Malaysia's Mahathir

BK081325 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Malaysia has again reiterated its stand for effective action to free the world from domination by the strong over the weak in all fields. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says this can be done by respecting the cardinal principles of international relations to ensure world peace and stability. This, in return, will promote greater cooperation, cohesion and trust among the nonaligned member countries. The prime minister was addressing the seventh nonaligned heads of government and state conference in New Delhi this evening.

Our correspondent (Nasli Zakwan) says he is the tenth head of delegation to speak today.

Malaysia, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir points out, cannot ignore the occupation and rape of several nations. The territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Lebanon have been blantantly violated and trampled upon. He cited the situation in Kampuchea which threatens regional peace and stability and encourages big power involvement in Southeast Asia. This has impeded the efforts to hasten the realization of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region. The call by the UN General Assembly and other international forums, including the Nonaligned Movement, for a comprehensive political solution has been ignored by the perpetrators and their powerful mentors. Even some members in the movement indulged in ignoring the call to withdraw all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the right of self-determination of its people free from foreign interference and coercion.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also expressed his regret over the enforced absence of Democratic Kampuchea from the summit. Malaysia is aware of controversial decision by a few members of the movement to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its rightful seat. This was blatant disregard for the views of the majority. The trend taken by Burma to leave the movement could not be allowed to continue merely because some members and their powerful friends were bent on having their way regardless of the consequences. He described the continued denial of Democratic Kampuchea's participation in the conference as unjust and needs to be remedied. However, Malaysia welcomes and urges the conference to act upon the suggestions by ASEAN to study the criteria and procedure to suspend or expel a member.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir adds that Afghanistan is another victim of foreign aggression. The pattern is clear that might is right and the Soviet Union should be condemned. If not, a fear will stalk the little nations situated next to the predatory neighbor. The prime minister appealed to the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces and allow the Afghans to determine their own fate. The world will honor and respect them for this.

On the situation in West Asia, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir calls on the Nonaligned Movement to continue their perseverance and tenacity until the cause of the Palestinians is finally attained. A free and sovereign Palestinian state must be created.

On the Iran-Iraq war, Malaysia urges that the mediation efforts be reactivated by the movement so that a peaceful solution to the conflict can be found.

The prime minister also spoke on the inhuman policy of apartheid in South Africa which Malaysia abhors. He praises the valiant fighters for their patriotism and courage in their struggle to restore inalienable rights.

On Namibia, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir reiterates Malaysia's willingness to take part in the UN peace-keeping force in the country. In the meantime, however, it is the duty for all to support this renewed vigor and struggle of the Namibians against the Pretoria regime's continued illegal annexation of trust territory.

Bangladesh's Ershad

BK0081330 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] The Chief Martial Law Administrator Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad has called upon the nonaligned leaders to contribute their best to make this strife-torn world a safer better place to live in and for the benefit for all of us and for our posterity.

Addressing the Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi today, he said we can legitimately pride ourselves on the positive contribution that this movement has played in maintaining a balance between the East and the West and the relaxation of international tension and in providing a sense of security particularly to the smaller states. For Bangladesh, nonalignment is of crucial importance. It is the cornerstone of our foreign policy. We have striven hard in the past to safeguard and promote the principles and objectives of the movement and would continue to do so in the future.

Expressing distress and anguish over the continued fratricidal conflict between Iraq and Iran, General Ershad said, it is unfortunate that all the efforts undertaken by the Islamic peace mission, the nonaligned peace mission and the United Nations were in vain. He called on (?the Nonaligned Movement) to coordinate our efforts and activities to bring this tragic conflict to an immediate end.

Expressing Bangladesh's belief that peace through justice alone can ensure durable peace (?everywhere), General Ershad said a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinians to their homeland and through the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories including the holy city of Jerusalem. In this context, he expressed Bangladesh's full support to the Arab peace plan as a sound basis for establishing a durable peace in the region.

Describing persistent presence of colonialism and racism in southern Africa as an outrage to humanity, General Ershad reiterated that Bangladesh is irrevocably committed to the cause of oppressed people of Namibia and South Africa. He expressed our unstinted support to the legitimate struggle for freedom, liberty and human dignity. We are fully convinced that their efforts will ultimately triumph.

Expressing concern over the developments in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the Bangladesh leader said: As members of the Nonaligned Movement we should do everything possible to ensure the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country so that the Afghan people are left free to determine their own destiny without any outside interference or [word indistinct].

General Ershad said, in our efforts to build a solid base for the relaxation of international tension, we have always supported the creation of zones of peace all over the world and the creation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace is a matter of particular importance to us.

Referring to the North-South dialogue, he said the reply of President Reagan's letter on further negotiations for a new economic order does have positive elements. Part of the problem is the efforts to make global negotiations free (?from) suspicion and mistrust, and Bangladesh as the chairman of the Group of 77 tries to remove some of the misunderstandings. He also voiced his concern of the developing countries in view of worsening economic condition and said in his letter to the President Reagan in December last, he described the outline of the position of the Group of 77 on launching the negotiations. North-South dialogue to restructure the economic order is the priority item on the agenda. In view of her position in the Group of 77, Bangladesh played a positive role to launch the dialogue.

Algerian President

LD082114 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Excerpt] The work of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Movement continued today in New Delhi with speeches from a number of heads of governments and states. Here is a dispatch from the radio correspondent:

The work of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Movement continued this morning in New Delhi with speeches from a number of heads of participating states, including Brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, who ended his speech a short while ago.

The brother president began his speech by extending greetings and appreciation for the leaders and strugglers whose names are linked with the Nonaligned Movement, and praised their efforts for the movement based on his loyalty to the movement and as a promise to continue the struggle. He then thanked India for the role it has played in furthering solidarity among the countries of the Nonaligned Movement. He also thanked the Cuban leader for the efforts he made during his chairmanship of the movement since the sixth Havana summit.

The brother president added that the position of nonalignment is being confirmed every day worldwide; proof of this is the number of new members who have joined the movement, and whom I take this opportunity of welcoming at this gathering.

He added that the opening speech delivered by Mrs Indira Gandhi was an excellent review of the international situation, and was distinguished by its comprehensive farsightedness which dealt with the seriousness of the crisis which is shaking the world, and the importance it assumes as far as the member countries of the movement are concerned [words indistinct] to confront the challenges of the age with courage and determination and far-sightedness which our peoples and the whole of mankind expect from us. He said: I do not think it is necessary for me to remind you that the Nonaligned Movement, as far as the Algerian people are concerned, is not a question of occasions but part of our making itself. [as heard] Hence our feeling of pleasure at being here with our companions and the esteemed representatives of the peoples whose issues are stongly interlinked.

The brother president added that many of those who claim for themselves the ability to make a deep anlaysis are reiterating that the movement is loosing its effectiveness and solidarity and is on its deathbed. But the moments in which we are living in this hall and in this city and the results which we are convinced will crown our work will serve as categorical proof that the Nonaligned Movement is in a healthy condition. We hope that pressmen who are gathered here will convey this message to the world. Nonalignment, as far as we are all concerned, [word indistinct] first and foremost the carrying out of a sacred duty -- to participate by every means in the work for national liberation everywhere in our world which has not yet been able to achieve this objective. He added: We reaffirm our support for the struggle being waged by the peoples of Namibia, southern Africa, Palestine and Western Sahara for the realization of a national entity stemming from their independent will. I cannot conceal my grief while recalling the sufferings of these peoples and the heroic struggle they are waging. Our memories go back to the events of Sharpville, Soweto, Sabra and Shatila, and the 90 days which Beirut lived through. What springs before us is the link between Israel and the regime in Pretoria, which until recently was out of the limelight but the open collusion is today being developed and exposed in broad daylight.

The brother president said in his speech that each one of these two racist regimes which represent a major (?bastion) in the imperialist plan, is (?oppressing) nations under their direct occupation, but because to the force generated by this open collusion, they are expanding their aggression, threatening security and obstructing the efforts of neighboring states, [words indistinct]. The peoples of these countries expect from our movement, today more than ever before, our solidarity in which we use all our capabilities and the influence we have to compel the imperialist forces to reconsider their attitudes [words indistinct] and to work so that each of the two regions in question gain freedom as well as just and permament peace. He added: The Nonaligned Movement has worked with determination and farsightedness for the establishment of permanent peace; security is one and indivisible. We have been taught by the experience of our own peoples that the guaranteeing of security [word indistinct] with the [words indistinct] confrontation between the superpowers [words indistinct] and countries and is against the [word indistinct] geographic-strategic attempts. Not only this, but also the fact that peace and security stand against the open conspiracies and clear ambitions which our countries are being subjected to -- a matter which make us feel that the old colonialist conflicts which we used to believe have gone for good have returned once again. [sentence as heard]

Thanks to the Nonaligned Movement the issues of peace, security and disarmament have been raised together with the issues of development within one framework requiring the consideration of the international community. This is because in order for the peace to which mankind aspires to be a real peace it should be beneficial for all peoples of the world. This requires respect for the independence of each country and for the right of every people to express their will freely.

The brother president said in his speech: In order for peace to be permanent it requires the establishment of active and balanced cooperation within the framework of a new system of international relations characterized by democracy, in addition to the creation of an international environment [words indistinct] the ability to achieve economic and social development with justice and equality. This is the new economic [word indistinct] system which we in Algeria are striving to establish. But those with whom we deal in this world [word indistinct] have so far not responded to the extent required. [Words indistinct] the deep-routed economic crisis which (?has hit) every region of the world to attitudes less selfish and more [words indistinct]. Will our appeal for the establishment of prosperity be heard by attentive ears? This is what is sincerely hoped for, and this is what is required to confront the tragic situation.

The brother president also said that the [words indistinct] the dialogue between North and South makes the project of comprehensive negotiations which we prepared in Havana a more appropriate framework because the comprehensiveness of the challenge which we face today calls for a comprehensive confrontation. [Words indistinct] based on the exploitation of the Third World. If we in New Delhi renew our appeal for comprehensive international cooperation, we naturally, fully realize that the task of development in every country is first and foremost a question of will and self-exerted efforts.

Hence, self-reliance is a fundamental part of our personality, if not the most important part. But our efforts alone are not enough if there is an unsuitable international environment [words indistinct] here in this movement is [words indistinct] enabling our countries to underline their existence as an independent [word indistinct] in international relations. Naturally, it is not [word indistinct] to conceal the differences or the contradictions which occasionally take place among the member-countries of the movement, especially when [word indistinct] and tension lead to bloody and shameful confrontations between two neighborly countries linked by ties of fraternity, which (?calls) for understanding and cooperation. Our work will have the impact we seek if we are able to consolidate the ties common among our countries. Progress has been made in this connection since Havana, but there is a lot which needs to be done.

In conclusion, the brother president said: The dynamism of cooperation among the [word indistinct] countries [words indistinct] augurs well, and we have to maintain this [word indistinct] because it entails one aspect of our achievement which we hope to realize -- the restructuring of international relations. The world is suffering from a crisis of confidence, (?identity) and dialogue. The Nonaligned Movement is proposing means to achieve understanding. This depends on organized consultation which will help to resolve the confusion prevailing today.

We realize that this will not be easy but the faith we have in our hearts and our determination convince us that the realization of what we aspire for is not impossible [word indistinct] with responsibility, conviction and (?patience).

Niger President

LD082103 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1802 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 8 (TANJUG) -- President of the Supreme Military Council of Niger Seyni Kountche, the first speaker at the night session of the second day of the non-aligned summit, called for the further strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned.

Kountche recalled that at the last summit in Havana it was emphasized that no-one must be allowed to turn the Movement of Non-alignment away from its authentic course. He warned of constant endeavours to throw an "apple of discord," into the movement and to utilise the movement and its members for other ends.

This, the head of the Niger delegation said, makes it all the more necessary for the non-aligned to consolidate their ranks.

The Niger leader underlined that non-alignment is "our common denominator, our shield against imperialism and all forms of domination, our guide into a better and more humane world."

Kountche put forward his country's positions on world crises and stressed the necessity for the earliest possible commencement of a dialogue between the North and the South, with the aim of the establishment of a new international economic order.

Libya's Jallud

LD090308 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Address by member of Revolution Command Council of Libyan Arab People's Jamahiriyah Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud to 8 March evening session of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi; read by announcer]

[Text] First I want to greet the historic leaders who had founded the Nonaligned Movement and they are Nehru, Tito and 'Abd an-Nasir, in whose absence we must admit that our movement has grown old and that the loyalty we show towards these historic leaders is giving the Nonaligned Movement new ideas and blood.

Gentlemen, the seventh conference of the nonaligned is being held amid a complicated period full of tension and we are holding this conference at a time when the independence of our people is being exposed to danger as the cause of freedom is experiencing a serious setback. My country, which works for the consolidation of the noble values of the Nonaligned Movement; rather it is trying to give it new dimensions, thus making it more capable of action and influence, and transforming it from an organization with moral influence into one with material influence on the course of events in the world.

My country, which believes in noble humanitarian values, is strongly drawn to our movement and harbors high esteem for it and implements the principles laid down by the historic leaders of this movement. It even tries to be an active and renewing member in it. We must admit that our organization has witnessed a serious retreat which threatened its existence. And consequently, it lost the respect of its people and that of the peoples which love peace, justice, freedom and progress. We feel that our movement has lost the vitality and dynamism which are an essential condition for its continued existence. It often remained inactive with regard to the dangers to which our peoples and the world were exposed. Our movement essentially is a progressive movement because people are progressive. And the loss by our movement of the first historic leaders and the infiltration of our movement by aligned states, a matter which was exploited by the imperialist forces to plot against this movement, paralyze it in preparation for its liquidation. Therefore, my country demands the laying down of criteria for members and of a precise and strict definition of the term "nonalignment." Were this huge number indeed nonaligned, the world would not be in such a bad state. Our interest in seeing that the greatest number of states joins the movement is the point at which the movement begins to deviate from its principles. Some states in our movement are aligned and work and behave in a manner contrary to the principles of the movement. Some states were nonaligned yesterday; today they do not abide by the principles of the movement. The adherence to historic rights at the expense of the principles of the movement is harmful to the movement. Egypt's 'Abd an-Nasir, one of the founding states of the nonaligned, has today, with the signing of the capitulationist stable David accords, violated the principles of nonalignment. And it even went further and has become the gendarme of United States imperialism in the Arab and African region. It even has become a tool of aggression against these peoples and thus has lost its independence, whether or not there are American bases in Egypt.

Therefore, this calls for the expulsion of Egypt from the membership of the nonaligned, or at least the suspension of its membership until it gets rid of the treacherous stable David accords. We have confidence in the great people of Egypt and its vital forces and that Egypt will return to the Arab nation and to the arena of struggle and it will return to the Nonaligned Movement to take its place as a moving force of the nonaligned.

This movement played an important role in the past, in the fifties and the sixties, in the interest of peace, freedom and progress, and has achieved political freedom for our peoples and has preserved peace and constituted a deterrent factor to imperialist domination. We are called upon today to develop the Nonaligned Movement so that it might be able to achieve economic freedom and cultural and moral freedom. But, regrettably, we have lost our political independence. I confirm that if matters remain like this, at the end of the century we will find ourselves back in the jungles, forests and mountains to begin a new stage of struggle for the recovery of our political freedom.

The American Administration, Reagan's administration, the most reactionary and rightist, which returns to the mentality of feudalism, this administration is hostile even to the democratic forces in the capitalist world and it is the most hostile to peoples. It has decided to destroy all the gains achieved by our peoples and all the institutions of the Third World and now plots against the OAU after having destroyed any effectiveness of the Arab League. And it plots against the organisation of Latin American states and plots against the Nonaligned Movement. Why? The answer is simple: because these organizations are supposed to work for progress, peace, justice, equality and freedom. America is hostile to all these values. America works for the creation of hotbeds of tension and instability. America represents evil, the great satan America practices aggression against the [word indistinct] small peoples.

The theory of capitalism is the theory of war and aggression, the theory of masters and slaves.

Our organization -- which does not have in its dictionary big and small, strong and weak, slave and freeman -- is not liked by America. The imperialist quarters raise opposing slogans which are totally different from those slogans. America means war, means aggression, means terror, means injustice, means monopolies, means the policy of starvation, means (?interference) with black history, means political assassination of strugglers.

Today we witness Aemrican colonialism [word indistinct] European colonialism in the form of military bases and the Rapid Deployment Force [words indistinct]. The denial by America of the Palestinian Arab people's right and its hostility to its legitimate aspirations to return to its homeland and to free self-determination, and its staging of one aggression after another with its Zionist stepdaughter in Palestine against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation since 1948 and its hostility to the Palestinian people and the PLO -- whose cause constitutes the tragedy of mankind in this age and at the same constitutes [words indistinct]. America makes the Palestinian people and the Arab nation a testing ground for its means of destruction. America, in alliance with Zionism, has decided to eliminate the Palestinian people physically as it did with the people of North America: the indians.

Here I confirm that the Palestinian Arab people will return to its homeland even if this leads to the annihilation of the Arab nation. America is waging a criminal genocide war against the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples and allows its Zionist ally to use internationally banned weapons of warfare in a war of annihilation against the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples. It is allied with the racist regime in South Africa in a criminal aggressive war against the peoples of Namibia, Angola and Mozambique and delays the independence of Namibia, thus challenging the UN resolutions and world public opinion. It encourages the racist regime of South Africa in the occupation of parts of Angola and plots against Syria and the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

It threatens Nicaragua, Grenada, Suriname, and Democratic Korea. It is indeed a strange logic for America to protest Syria's taking defensive measures, Syria, the nonaligned, Syria which has been subjected continuously to American-Zionist aggression. At the same time we see America supplying the racist Zionist enemy with all the means of destruction and allowing it to use internationally banned weapons in aggressive operations against innocent civilians. America [words indistinct], my country is being punished today by America because of its adherence to the principles of the nnaligned. It is paying the price of its nonalignemnt. It says no to America and will say no because it [words indistinct] to fight imperialism, Zionism, racism, fascism and reaction. My country proposes that the movement should lay down a charter for collective security so that it can defend its members and defend peace. The Nonaligned Movement is requested to provide the Libyan people with security and tranquility and push away from it the ghost of American aggression. This also applies to the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples, to Syria, Democratic Korea, Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada, Suriname, Mozambique and Lesotho.

The nonaligned should possess the essentials for self-defence and it must end the American capitalist domination of the world economy and financial institutions so that it can then establish a just economic order more responsive to the expectations of the peoples of our movement. The movement must end the control of the big powers over the UN and end the expropriation of the will and desires of the small states by ending the veto right.

Mr Chairman, I want to sum up the urgent issues which the movement should deal with:

First, putting an end to aggression and to the threat of aggression to which the peoples of our movements are subjected at the hands of American imperialism;

Second, achieving freedom for the peoples of our world and the liquidation of the racist regimes in Palestine and South Africa and achieving freedom for the people of Namibia, South Africa, Palestine and the Western Sahara.

Third, dealing with the acute economic crisis facing the world and which is destroying the economies of the Third World countries and eliminating any hope we have to achieve real economic development; eliminating the causes of the crisis; and establishing a new world economic order which gurantees equality, justice and (?unity).

Fourth, eliminating the specter of a destructive nuclear war by creating a positive political will -- with a positive political will and an effective and influential public opinion the slogan of disarmament becomes action and reality in order to achieve the total elimination of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

Fifth, consolidating the role of the UN to make it indeed the organization of all peoples -- it is now the organization of the big states -- by giving more effectiveness to the UNGA and the abrogation of the veto right.

Sixth, eliminating hunger, which threatens millions in the world and organizing an international campaign under the slogan food and clothes for every man.

Mr Chairman, my country believes that these matters are essential if peace is to be consolidated and if freedom is to be consolidated and if this movement is to continue and be effective and if it is to be a historic movement as was planned by its founders, the first great leaders Nehru, Tito and 'Abd an-Nasir.

Ethiopia's Mengistu

LD082152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2043 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 8, (TANJUG) -- The Nonaligned Movement's special obligation is to offer its full support to the liberation struggle being fought by the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council, emphasized here tonight.

In his speech on the 2nd day of the 7th Non-aligned Summit in New Delhi, Mengistu called on the non-aligned countries which still maintain any relations with the racist regime in Pretoria to severe them immediately.

Mengistu devoted the largest part of his speech to imperialist intrigues and provocations in various parts of the world, especially in Africa.

Turning to the situation in the Horn of Africa, Chairman Mengistu said it was to be regretted that some non-aligned countries gave support to those who, violating one of the fundamental principles of non-alignment, carried out invasion of Ethiopia.

He offered support to Heng Samrin's regime which, in his opinion, was the only one to represent Kampuchea in the Non-aligned Movement.

Referring to the world's economic problems, Mengistu quotes statistics as saying that six children die every minute only in Africa from hunger and malnutrition.

Zairian Prime Minister

LD082150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2036 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 8 (TANJUG) -- Zairean Prime Minister Kengo Wa Dondo today, Tuesday, pointed out the necessity for the nonaligned countries to thwart every attempt at plunging the Movement of Nonalignment into satellite waters of whatever bloc. At the same time the Zairean prime minister emphasized that the movement's place and role in the world can be of vital significance only in case the essential principles of nonalignment are respected.

In speaking at the debate at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi tonight, Wa Dondo indicated the aggravated international political and economic situation, and pointed out that under such conditions it is necessary to reaffirm the authentic principles and objectives of nonalignment.

The prime minister of Zaire expressed regret at the dispute which has arisen amongst African leaders on the subject of Western Sahara, but voiced hope that good sense will prevail and that African unity will be renewed.

He said he considers the Afghanistan and Kampuchean crises a source of grave concern, [word indistinct] that their settlement should be sought on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops.

On the subject of Europe, he stated that it is the continent with the greatest concentration of conventional and nuclear arms, and it is, therefore, necessary to make a rigorous start to solving the problem of disarmament.

REPORTS ON 7 MARCH NONALIGNED SUMMIT SESSIONS

Text of Castro Speech

OW071520 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Report of the chairman of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries, Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz, to the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in Vigyan Bhavan Hall in New Delhi -- live, in Spanish accompanied by simultaneous English translation]

[Text] Esteemed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, distinguished heads of state or government, members of the delegations, distinguished guests:

On the morning of September 9, 1979, at the closing of the sixth summit conference in Havana, after many hours of work, together with the heads of state or government, members of the movement, and after long and not always quiet debates, which at times seemed to threaten our cohesion, I ended my closing address with these heartfelt words: We can say that our movement is more united than ever, our movement is more vigorous than ever, our movement is more powerful than ever, our movement is more independent than ever, and our movement is more ours than ever. [applause]

Today, after a term of more than 3 years, in handing the chairmanship of the movement of nonaligned countries to our admired Indira Gandhi and to India, which she so rightfully represents on the basis of historic merit, we can state as testimony of having fulfilled a duty, that the unity of our movement has not been weakened, that its vigor has grown, that its independence has been safeguarded against all plots intended to curtail it. It is a movement fully belonging to a community of countries which throughout 22 years of joint efforts have made it an instrument for peace, national liberation and economic development.

We all know that it has not been an easy task. Never before had the movement been subjected to so much external pressure, nor had it faced the serious internal problems which have recently threatened to weaken our unity. During the sixth summit conference, the controversial interpretations of the developments in Kampuchea had already prevented unanimity. The just consensus reached when deciding that Kampuchea's seat remain vacant was not accepted as legitimate by all member countries. Three years later, and in a less controversial atmosphere, ratification of that consensus has been necessary to fully vindicate the decision then made by Cuba as chairman of the Political Committee. [applause]

The positions announced by Kampuchea and Vietnam after the meeting of the three countries of former Indochina, in our view, provide the prospects for attaining a solution of the dispute that is acceptable to all. We very sincerely wish that this is so, although Cuba's solidarity with heroic Vietnam, Laos and the new Kampuchea is well known, and I must very frankly say so.

Shortly after the Havana conference, developments in Afghanistan caused new commotions within our ranks. What some viewed simply as an expression of the Afghan people's right to request solidarity assistance to be protected from external aggressions that were rekindling and manipulating the internal conflict, others viewed as an unacceptable intervention. Practically in the same area and at the same time, and in spite of our joint efforts with other heads of state to prevent it, the Iran-Iraq conflict broke out, confronting two important and respected members of the movement in a hitherto unreconcilable war, shaking the very foundations of our necessary cohesion. More recently, the Organization of African Unity, which rallied Africa's efforts after the collapse of colonialism, encountered difficulties which, for different reasons, have lately prevented it from holding its meetings; and only very recently does it seem to be overcoming them.

This hasty outline of events, which have enabled imperialism to continue its constant attempts at disbanding and destroying this movement that opposes its policies and

challenges its hegemony, shows, distinguished madame chairman and esteemed heads of state or government, that although the struggle against the forces threatening peace -- the remnants of colonialism's and imperialism's still undefeated might -- is never an easy task, it is rendered ever more difficult and hazardous if we are to wage such a battle with our forces split by disunity. Hence, while continuing our efforts for peace and our constant struggle for independence and development, during these 3 years we have deemed it necessary to more than once draw the attention of the movement to the urgent task of rebuilding our unity and of healing our own wounds.

We have not wished to tire the heads of state or government by undertaking a detailed account of our situation during this period. They and their delegations will have at their disposal a written report wherein we thoroughly present our balance. I shall confine myself in this speech to the basic questions.

Prior to the December 1979 events, anticipating that contradictions between the Afghan Revolution and some of its neighbors threatened to obstruct our unity, we made the necessary efforts with all parties concerned to impede a sharpening of the conflict and future complications. We, however, centered our efforts on Afghanistan and Pakistan, although during the sixth summit conference in Havana we succeeded in arranging a meeting between the two illustrious statesmen of both nations, since we felt that if an agreement was reached between them, the necessary conditions would then be created for a satisfactory return to political normality in the area and the furthering of friendly relations between Afghanistan and all its neighbors. We also made similar efforts with representatives from other countries in the area. We pursued the objectives, notwithstanding Cuba's sympathy for and solidarity with the Afghan Revolution, which we have never failed to express nor have we ever concealed. We did not score the necessary success. Thus, when the events involving the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan occurred, we decided to continue following the road we had embarked upon previously and the quest for an honorable and acceptable settlement for all parties involved in the complex situation that had arisen. Through the Cuban minister of foreign affairs and other leaders, we established the necessary contacts and formalized these efforts. But conditions were not ripe then for fruitful results. Afterwards, when we realized that the mediation efforts of the UN secretary general, through the undersecretary, Mr Diego Cordovez, could advance in an already more favorable climate, we discontinued our efforts and supported the UN endeavors, which we all hope will produce results that will undoubtedly be of great value for our movement's cohesion and unity.

Regarding the Iran-Iraq conflict, in which we also tried to mediate from the very beginning, we have kept the members of the movement informed about the steps taken by the group chaired by Cuba and made up of India, Algeria, Zambia and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which was specially organized for that purpose by mandate of the New Delhi meeting. The Nonaligned Movement has not been alone in this endeavor. The efforts made by Olaf Palme on behalf of the United Nations secretary general and by the Islamic representatives made by the heads of state or government, coincided with those of the movement. The activities of the nonaligned committee and Cuba are contained in the document that has been distributed. The fact that it has not been possible so far to reach a satisfactory agreement for the parties regrettably indicates the bitterness characterizing that conflict. But we must not be discouraged. I am certain that the conference will avail itself of the presence of the heads of delegations of Iraq and Iran to take new steps along the path toward the necessary conciliation.

The prolongation of the war involving the country which we had unanimously agreed at the sixth summit conference to entrust with the task of organizing the seventh conference endangered the continuity of our meetings. When it became evident that the conflict would not end before the date fixed for the seventh summit conference, I decided, with the support and encouragement of other heads of state or government, to undertake actions to facilitate an honorable and just solution to this difficult question. The constructive attitude of Iraq and especially of its president,

Saddam Husayn, in accepting the proposed solution with great understanding and responsibility, which deserves the movement's gratitude, allowed us to provide the world with proof of the unity, solidarity and inherent strength of the movement of nonaligned countries. Furthermore, we should express our gratitude to Iraq and to its president for the careful arrangements to host the seventh summit conference. Hence, it is not surprising that, in the consultations we made concerning the adoption of the change in venue with the acquiescence of the heads of state or government, while unanimously endorsing India as the new venue, the majority of them, acknowledging Iraq's unselfish attitude, accepted the Iraqi wishes for Baghdad to have priority as the possible venue for the eighth summit conference, a decision that must be made at this August meeting.

I believe I voice the common feelings of the heads of state or government in reiterating here our gratitude to the Government of India and its prime minister, Indira Gandhi, for her prompt and determined response to the movement's request to assume, on such short notice, the task of organizing the seventh summit conference. India has welcomed us with hospitality and affection, thus confirming the stand it has maintained since the days when Jawaharlal Nehru contributed to the founding of our movement with his creative ideas. India's great traditions, its struggle against colonialism and imperialism, for independence, development and peace have earned it prestige in world politics that, at the service of our movement, increases its strength. The names of Gandhi and Nehru are respected and admired throughout the world. India's maturity, perseverence and good judgement in the quest for reasonable and peaceful solutions to the problems of our times, its unrestricted adherence to the basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement guarantee that under Indira Gandhi's wise leadership, the nonaligned countries will continue advancing in their unrenouncable role as bulwarks of peace, national independence and development, strengthen their cohesion and unity and continue honorably fulfilling the difficult duties imposed on us by these critical times.

I cannot summarize our actions during this term without expressing my gratitude to the heads of state or government. I have received all necessary support on their part. I was able to count on a consensus in every case, not to mention unanimity. The response concerning the change in venue could not have been more prompt or full. This proves that differences in political systems or concepts are compatible among us, with full coincidence on the principles that guide our actions.

This unity is presently ever more urgent for us. When we met in Havana, we already noted the threats against world peace and the onslaught against the vulnerable economies of the underdeveloped countries, but we were far from imagining that only a few months later the world situation was to become even more somber, and the world's political and economic prospects would be even more risky and bitter. It is not an apocalyptic inclination that makes us believe that the world has never been so close to a catastrophe, that, because of its nuclear nature, tends to be definitive, and that never before have hunger, backwardness, ignorance and disease affected so many millions of human beings. The dangers of war already existing when we met in 1979 increased quite rapidly when the new president of the United States decided to impose, as a condition for peace, the acceptance of his country's military supremacy and that of the alliance it leads. The disruption of detente, a threat which we all stood up against during the days of the sixth summit conference, became a nefarious fact in the new international political situation. The growing arms buildup that we rejected in Havana reappeared vigorously; and in 1982, annual military spending reached unprecedented figures. The threat of filling Europe with missiles and turning it into the local scenario for the beginning of a terrible world drama gained new momentum.

I am certain that we are all aware that, in this New Delhi meeting, the most urgent task for us is to immediately put at the service of peace all the forces we represent in world politics, wherein we account for the majority of the countries of the international community. We must make the big nuclear powers to pledge that none will be the first to use that devastating weapon. We must demand from the main protagonists

of a possible nuclear confrontation, from the representatives of the powerful military pacts that presently oppose each other worldwide, to abandon all ideas of supremacy, to immediately start the negotiations mankind clamors for, to accept military balance at the lowest possible levels as the threshold for universal and complete disarmament, the sole and definitive guarantee against war.

The danger of war threatens us as citizens of the world, but it also affects us as peoples that aspire to reaffirm or conquer, whatever the case, our national independence and develop our battered economies. The very same policy that is inspired in the senseless pretensions of military supremacy is the one that creates situations in the Middle East, southern Africa and Central America, against which the movement has had to raise its voice during the years that I am reporting on before this summit meeting.

We were all horrified and shocked by the Dantesque sight of the warmongering invasion of southern Lebanon and the treacherous aggression against Syria, the genocidal attack against Beirut and the cruel slaughters in Sabra and Shatila. The heroic attitude of the Palestinian fighters and of the Lebanese patriots and their unequaled courage aroused admiration throughout the world. Never before had the Palestinian cause seemed so just than in contrast with the repulsive brutality of its adversaries. Mankind shall never forget the heroism of the aggressed nor the barbarity of the aggressors. It is indeed dramatic that the Hebrew people, who aroused universal compassion and sympathy when Hitler threatened to exterminate them, are now being led by Zionism to become engaged in that insane genocide. This explains why, in Israel itself, a clamor for peace and a demand for the punishment of those responsible have been raised.

But all of this could not have been possible if the Israeli aggressors had not received their weapons from a world imperialist center all of us identify, that made this crime possible. The execrable adventurism of Begins and Sharons exist solely as a result of a repulsive and confessed strategic alliance between Israel and the United States.

In the face of such a tragic massacre, the movement could not be an impassive bystander. With the support of all heads of state or government, we appealed to world public opinion, and on its behalf Cuba acted in the UN Security Council and in the General Assembly. Following my instructions as chairman of the movement, the Cuban minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, carried to the beseiged Beirut the nonaligned countries' solidarity message. The Palestinian tragedy has served to confirm the support, not only of the movement of nonaligned countries, but of other important forces of the international community, for the Palestinian cause -- represented by the PLO -- the Palestinians' right to return to their lands, their exercise of full determination, the establishment of an independent state, and the recognition of the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of its people. I am convinced that the conference will serve to reaffirm this universal demand with all the necessary strength.

As we expected also, in southern Africa, it was necessary to extend permanent solidarity with the Namibian people and their representative organization, SWAPO. The government in Pretoria is competing with that of Israel in becoming one of the most ominous factors in world politics. It does not confine itself to exploit, discriminate against and oppress the 20 million Africans in the so-called Republic of South Africa, it is not satisfied with obstinately opposing the independence of Namibia, but also in order to preserve its predominance over southern Africa, it threatens, exerts pressure upon, blackmails and attacks the frontline states and other neighboring countries, striving through the use of terror to prevent them from justly supporting the South African and Namibian patriots so heroically fighting for their rights and liberation. While continuing to support UNITA in Angola and the counterrevolutionaries they have armed, and which are operating in Mozambique, they have now shamelessly and directly attacked Angola and Mozambique and launched retaliatory raids against a small and defenseless country, such as Lesotho. The South African Nazi racists' hands reached the Seychelles in an adventure whereby their mercenaries and troops attempted to overthrow the progressive government of that sovereign and nonaligned country.

Namibia did not lack the movement's growing support during the 3-year period under examination. We also expressed our militant solidarity with Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Zambia. However, when condemning the South African leaders, we all knew that their actions would not be possible without the protection, the aid and abetment of the United States. The movement condemned the U.S. vetoes that allowed South Africa to elude international sanctions, and we are certain that the seventh summit conference will also condemn the United States' attempt to tie up the necessary and unpostponable departure of South African troops from Namibia, where they remain in violation of the decisions and principles of the international community, with the permanence of Cuban internationalist troops in Angola, summoned there by its legitimate government, with the support and endorsement of the fifth summit conference of Colombo, to defend the territorial integrity of the Angolan nation.

The United States Government has systematically attempted through successive high-level missions to exert pressure on Angola and other frontline states supporting us to accept the false thesis of the so-called linkage. On every occasion they have met categorical rejection. Angola and Cuba, in the statement signed by their ministers of foreign affairs in February 1982, have declared that Namibia's full independence through the total and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops and the ceasing of all aggressions and threats against Angola would create the conditions so that in exercising their sovereign rights, Angola and Cuba would decide upon the gradual withdrawal of the Cuban troops in the time schedule agreed upon. Needless to say that Cuba, on whose behalf I ask for your permission to speak now, will always accept unhesitatingly Angola's sovereign decision.

The movement of nonaligned countries can feel pleased since in these 3 trying years for the peoples of southern Africa -- years of constant pressures on Namibia and brutal actions by South Africa -- SWAPO, the frontline states and the African National Congress, which leads the struggle of millions of discriminated and oppressed Blacks in South Africa against apartheid have not lacked the active solidarity of the nonaligned countries. In condemning South Africa, we have never forgotten that its rulers are supported by the United States who considers it a strategic factor in the policy it seeks to impose. We have not forgotten either that South Africa holds a privileged position in the economic, technological and military collaboration it receives not only from the United States but also from other Western countries. We are certain that the seventh summit will reaffirm this traditional policy of the movement.

U.S. aggressiveness against Libya, which has led the United States to perpetrate true acts of war against that member country, creates a new zone of danger in Africa and demands our strongest protest.

When examining these African problems in the summit conference, the representatives of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic will not be among us. Their absence is one of the results of discrepancies within the OAU [Organization of African Unity]. This is another matter on which I am sure there are differences of opinion. However, as far as Cuba is concerned I cannot but express that the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and the Polisario front have our sympathy and our solidarity, and we expect their prompt incorporation to the movement since we consider their cause to be absolutely just.

During these 3 years under review Central America has also become a danger spot for world peace and a center of death and possible military aggressions. At the sixth summit conference we welcomed the Sandinistas who had defeated Somoza as brothers happily joining our task. Yet the ominous and senseless policy of those who have increased the universal danger of war attempts to turn Central America and the Caribbean into a scenario of East-West contradictions.

It has sought to make the world believe that what happened in Nicaragua and what is happening in El Salvador and Guatemala is not the result of decades of growing protests and of uninterrupted struggles in which the hungry peoples -- the disdainfully called

banana republics -- weary of so much tyranny, exploitation and humiliation, the landless peasants, the hungry and jobless men and women, and even the schoolless adolescents rise to claim for justice, but that all this is rather the consequence of a grim design in which Moscow through Cuba would manipulate these peoples. Thus, U.S. interventionism in Central America, which began long before the 1917 Soviet revolution, has persisted since then and antedated the Cuban revolution by several decades. Yankee support to genocide in El Salvador, collaboration with the Rios Montt sinister tyranny -- similar to that they always provided to the Somoza dynasty -- the efforts to use Honduras as a spearhead for U.S. intervention aimed at crushing the Nicaraguan revolution are sought to be justified with pretexts taken from the arsenal of McCarthyism already repudiated in the official statements of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia.

The movement of nonaligned countries has recently refuted all these deceitful interpretations at the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Managua and has unequivocally identified those mainly responsible for the present explosive situation existing in Central America and the Caribbean. The peoples of Central America and the Caribbean favor peace and a negotiated solution enabling their access to full independence under democratic conditions.

A negotiated solution to the continuous bloodshed in El Salvador was proposed by Mexico and France through an irrefutable project. The peaceful negotiation of the regional problems was postulated by the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela and reaffirmed by their foreign ministers and those of Panama and Colombia at the recent meeting held in Contadora island. This is why the meeting of the movement at Managua, detached from all partiality and sectarianism, identified the United States as responsible for the failure of a peaceful solution to the situation in the area.

On the other hand Cuba has had to strengthen its defense, train an additional half million citizens as a supplement to the revolutionary Armed Forces due to the continuous provocative threats launched by the president of the United States against our country and echoed in varying keys by the successive Secretaries of State Haig and Shultz and by the Secretary of Defense Weinberger in terms so precise and threatening that they leave no room for confusion. The decision of the present U.S. Administration to resort to any means whatsoever to punish Cuba is proclaimed openly.

Why punish Cuba? Is it because our country with modest resources but with a deep sense of social justice has dignified man like never before and has met his needs for education, health care, culture, employment and well-being? Is it because Cuba remains unremittingly loyal to the revolutionary movement, to the principle of solidarity among the peoples, to the staunch and determined struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism and racism? Is it because our country has pursued an unflinching policy of cooperation with the countries of the Third World and has even shed its blood for the just causes of other peoples. Is it because we do not sell out? Is it because we do not betray our principles? Is it because we have not and will never yield to the modern barbarians of our times?

Imperialists boil in hatred and impotence in the face of a small, hard working country that leads a humble and dignified life such as Cuba. How to kill an example? How to destroy a moral force? How to lower a flag that has already resisted the hostility of seven U.S. Administrations?

The illegal and criminal Yankee economic blockade against Cuba has already lasted 23 years, an event unprecedented in the world. The U.S. Guantanamo Naval Base still exists with the sole purpose of humiliating our people. U.S. spy planes continuously fly around Cuba and at times brazenly violate our airspace. And even worse, through trustworthy sources, we have learned that the new U.S. Administration has instructed the Central Intelligence Agency to resume the plans to kill Cuban leaders, especially its president.

What else could be expected from such an unscrupulous government? And what is there to be surprised about in these cynical imperialist practices? Had not other presidents made similar plans in the past and tried to carry them out on several occasions as was confirmed even by the United States Senate? However, all attempts shall be useless.

Our revolution does not rely on men. It relies on ideas and ideas cannot be assassinated. [applause]

Although we want peace in the region and we strive for peace, we will not capitulate before threats of any sort. We can assure this seventh summit conference that the Salvadoran revolutionaries cannot be militarily defeated. We can express our conviction that Nicaragua will not be forced to yield. And we can categorically say that Cuba would be wiped out but it will never be intimidated or defeated. As we said 30 years ago, the island will first sink into the sea before accepting to be anyone's slaves. [applause]

Dozens of U.S. congressmen have censured the policy of threats and the interventionist designs that have likewise been rejected in successive polls by the vast majority of U.S. citizens. We are certain that in its seventh summit conference the movement will further the stands taken on these problems during the period we are reporting on. Our solidarity actions should also embrace small and valiant Grenada, a permanent target of imperialism's activity and pressure; the new and revolutionary Republic of Suriname who is today the victim of mercenary threats, economic blockades, slanderous campaigns and isolationist maneuvers; the just demands of the Panamanian Government and people for respect of the agreements restoring the sovereignty over the canal territory to Panama; the efforts of Belize to consolidate its independence and preserve its territorial integrity; and the historic demand of Puerto Rico, who is and will be Latin American because of its history, its culture, its language and its geography, where attempts are made to permanently attach it to the colonial government of the United States. In conformity with the mandate of successive summit conferences, we have defended at the United Nations the right of Puerto Ricans to self-determination and independence denied to them by the United States. We have no doubt that the movement endorses these stands.

There is, unfortunately, a problem in our region which opposes two Third World countries. One of them is Guyana, a distinguished member of the movement, and the other is Venezuela, who has expressed the wish to join our ranks. We profoundly wish and hope that this dispute be settled through negotiations and in conformity with the principles upheld by the nonaligned countries. It should be our staunchest purpose to work in this direction.

The colonial war waged by Mrs Thatcher and her government against Argentina's right to exercise its territorial sovereignty over the Malvinas, a right that the movement has acknowledged since its very inception, deserved the nonaligned countries' solidarity with the aggressed country. That is why Cuba, despite the political and ideological differences with the Argentine Government, did not hesitate in supporting the just demand of that noble people. We may inform the member countries that the Malvinas events marked a significant moment in the development of a Latin American consciousness in the strengthening of the unity of what Marti called our America as opposed to the other America which he called the turbulent and brutal North that despises us. [applause]

The colonial war in the South Atlantic has been an unforgettable lesson for all Latin Americans. It evidenced as never before the true face of U.S. imperialism, its despise for the interests of Latin America and the neocolonial content it attaches to the hypocritically-called treaty for reciprocal assistance on which the security of the hemisphere is allegedly based. This treaty obliged the United States to associate with the Latin American countries for the defense of Argentina's sovereign rights. In ignoring it Washington joined the European aggressors of Latin America. As a response to the colonialists' identification the Malvinas episode served to unite the Latin American peoples. [applause]

The growing awareness with which the governments and political forces of the region rally in the defense of their common economic interests, the search for Latin American solutions to Latin American problems and the growing tendency by the countries of the region to join the movement of nonaligned countries leaving behind the imperial orbit that retains them are both a hope for future struggles and the best tribute to Simon Bolivar, the continental liberator, and to Jose Marti, the Cuban national hero, whose respective 200th and 130th anniversaries we shall celebrate in 1983 as a great common heritage of our countries. The resumption of the democratic process in Bolivia is also an expression of the positive changes taking place in Latin America.

There are other danger zones. Within the atmosphere of growing tension and of increased military forces, the Indian Ocean, to which U.S. strategists have attached decisive importance since they consider that its link with a major oil-producing region makes it their own and unrenounceable zone, has witnessed an increased concentration of military and naval troops in its waters and adjoining territories. The strategic Diego Garcia enclave usurped from the Mauritius Islands is being expanded as a naval base of the United States who is also agreeing on building new military bases in countries who because of their links with our movement should have rejected the use of their territories for these purposes.

The movement of nonaligned countries has systematically demanded that the Indian Ocean be declared a zone of peace. It has called for the withdrawal from its waters of all naval forces not belonging to bordering countries. The coastal states' conference on the Indian Ocean should have already been held, but it has been postponed to 1984 due to obstacles put forth by the United States. The movement has and should continue to pronounce itself in favor of the immediate holding of this conference and support the important initiative presented by the President of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka to hold a meeting of the heads of state in the area for this same purpose.

In this summary of our activities we would like to state that the movement has reiterated in all international fora and in all its meetings during these 3 years its support to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea against all threats as well as its support to the necessary unification of the Korean nation divided only to meet the interests of imperialism. Moreover, our solidarity has been constant with another small country also divided and occupied, Cyprus. The respect for the unity, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Cyprus continues to be the position of the movement of nonaligned countries.

We have been able to observe, distinguished Madame Chairman, esteemed heads of state or government, how regional situations that threaten many developing countries -- most of which are members of our movement -- are interrelated at times quite arbitrarily to situations involving worldwide warmongering policies and dangers of conflict. The very same people who turn military superiority into a prerequisite for negotiations; the very same people who attempt to turn Europe, dozens of times devastated by war, into another territory planted with atomic missiles; the very same people who raise their military budgets at the expense of their people's social security, education, medical care and international development assistance are also the same ones who establish strategic alliances with Israel, build up that country and make it more arrogant and self-confident; those who join with South Africa in order to act in the continent to further their economic interests and military strategy, who in order to perpetuate their exploitation and control over Central America and the Caribbean intentionally distort the drama resulting from the poverty and backwardness of those peoples, presenting it as part of the East-West conflict.

For that reason we have said that for us, the members of the movement of nonaligned countries, to fight war does not only mean opposing universal holocaust but also defending our own immediate political interests. There is an additional reason as important as the latter which impels us to a concrete and immediate struggle in favor of peace and detente. Without peace -- we are all convinced of this -- development is not possible as peace would not be possible without development.

As long as $650 billion are invested in weapons every year and such spending is growing at such a rate that it will reach the figure of $1.5 trillion in 1990, amounting to an accumulated total of over $15 trillion in the next 20 years according to conservative estimates we have made, the international financial requirements for development cannot be met. Warmongering policies lead to considering our wealth as part of the strategic reserves, seeing our coasts as elements of international geopolitics, attempting to gain through flattery or impositions the acquiescence of our governments to the policies to be adopted at international fora.

The danger of war permeates everything and undermines everything: national independence, economic sovereignty, development prospects. For that reason, if the survival of mankind now at risk would not lead us to brandish the banner of peace as the very core of the stand of the movement of nonaligned countries, our unpostponable economic needs would also lead us to defend peace as our first and most immediate demand.

Madame Chairman and heads of state or government: The world economic situation has contributed to further worsening the poverty and backwardness of the so-called Third World countries and rendering their aspirations for development more unattainable in the near future. In my speech representing the movement at the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly and other international fora such as the Inter-parliamentary Union and the World Federation of Trade Unions, I have in general terms approached the serious economic and social problems affecting the Third World, their causes and possible solutions. It would be impossible to convey to the 7th summit conference in detail the dramatic panorama resulting from a scientific examination of world economy. I have found it useful, however, to elaborate on those concerns, reflections and ideas I have advanced in recent years by making a systematic presentation of the world economic and social crisis and its deep effects on underdeveloped countries, assisted by a valuable group of Cuban economists. The book resulting from that effort is a compendium and an examination of thousands of loose data from publications of the most prestigious international organizations and specialized journals, which in my view may be a useful tool for our immediate work. It is in this spirit and with all modesty that I am submitting it to the heads of state or government and all those attending the conference. Its pages bring out a diagnosis that might be familiar to us all, but which we have not always been able to back with hard statistics as such.

I am certain that many will find in this book an exact portrait of the distressing difficulties they face each day -- they each face each day. Unquestionably the world is undergoing one of the worst economic crises in its history. This crisis has severely affected the underdeveloped countries; and indeed, its effects have been worse in these countries than in any other area in the world. This assertion holds true particularly for the oil-importing underdeveloped countries with growth rates which had averaged 5.6 percent from 1970 to 1980, dropped to 1.4 percent in 1981, and were probably lower in 1982. A decisive factor in that development was the drop in commodity prices since last 1980. The prices for sugar, coffee, cocoa, tea, palm oil, coconut oil, sisal, cotton, alumina and practically of all commodities have notably dropped. Even oil prices, which started to decline in late 1981 as a result of the crisis, have fallen faster in recent weeks, among other things, due to the policies of national English and Norwegian firms that have unleashed a true price war. It has been estimated that in comparison to 1980 values, the losses experienced by the oil importing underdeveloped countries in 2 years alone -- that is, 1981 and 1982 -- amount to some $29 billion. With the decline in commodity prices and the continuing high prices for manufactures and oil, the inevitable result is the worsening of unequal exchange affecting most of the Third World.

To illustrate this phenomenon of growing and unjust -- unequal -- exchange between developed and underdeveloped countries, including the incidence of oil prices, here are some examples. In 1960, 6.3 tons of oil could be purchased with the sale of a ton of sugar; in 1982, only 0.7 ton of oil could be bought with the same amount of sugar.

In 1960, 37.3 tons of fertilizers could be bought for a ton of coffee; in 1982, only 15.8 tons could be bought with the same amount of coffee. In 1959, with the income from the sale of 6 tons of jute fiber a 7- to 8-ton truck could be purchased; by late 1982; 26 tons of jute fiber were needed to buy that same truck. In 1959, with the income from the sale of 1 ton of copper wire 39 x-ray tubes for medical purposes could be purchased; by late 1982, only 3 x-ray tubes could be bought with that same ton.

These terms of trade are repeated in most of our export commodities. This is coupled with the growing protection of Western markets against exports from the Third World. Added to the traditional tariff barriers, there is now a wide range of nontariff barriers. It is not surprising under these conditions to see the extraordinary increase in the underdeveloped world's external debts, which in 1982 surpassed the figure of $600 billion, and at the present rate, according to economic projections, will reach the incredible figure of $1,473 billion by 1990.

But amortization problems have worsened also with the accelerated growth in debt services. The establishment of high interest rates in an irresponsible and unconsulted way by the United States, seeking selfish national economic objectives, directly affected the Third World, whose external debt servicing reached by late 1982 the impressive figure of some $131 billion. The situation is such that the undeveloped countries are forced to incur debts with the sole purpose of meeting the obligations of the debt itself. This huge debt which drains the underdeveloped countries' export earnings without the countervailing flow of real resources for development is in itself a denunciation and a conclusive evidence of the irrationality and inequity of the present international economic order.

The underdeveloped world's agricultural output is also facing a serious crisis today. The accelerated population growth, together with the growing deterioration of soil fertility and losses resulting from erosion, desertification and other forms of degradation forecast even greater difficulties by the end of the century. Though the current average of less than 0.4 hectare of agricultural land per Third World inhabitant is sufficient, by the year 2000 this ratio will be less than 0.2 hectare. From 1975 to 1980, per capita world food production grew at the very low rate of 0.3 percent yearly. That of the developed capitalist countries was 8 percent in 10 years. On the other hand, over 70 underdeveloped countries have witnessed a net decline in per capita food production. In order to maintain the already-mentioned minimal food availability, underdeveloped countries had to increase their imports yearly. In 1980 alone, import values amounted to $52.3 billion.

Over 8 years have elapsed since the world food conference in Rome held in 1974 urgently convened in view of the massive famines and the alarming decrease of food reserves recorded those years. On that occasion, the conference solemnly declared that hunger and undernourishment should be stamped out from the face of the earth in 10 years and called on all nations to cooperate in a tremendous effort to achieve international food security. The total failure of these endeavors to achieve the basic essential objectives of supplying all human beings with enough food to develop their potentialities for enjoying a full life is today more evident than ever.

Industrialization is a decisive process for the Third World's economic development. Unquestionably, it is equivalent in strategic terms to laying the main technological and material base for development. The classical model that postulates that agriculture and raw materials are specialized enough for underdeveloped countries, leaving industrial production in the hands of developed countries, does nothing but to try to perpetuate a model which our countries firmly reject as irrational, unequal and unjust. UNIDO itself predicts that if the present trends are maintained, the underdeveloped countries with over 80 percent of the world population will be contributing only 13.5 percent to world industrial production in the year 2000.

The claims made about the supposedly positive contributions transnationals can make towards the development of the Third World countries are not new. The underdeveloped countries are offered a transnationalized development model which turns them into "export platforms" of manufactured products for the world market. The results of such transnational industrial development are shown by the following data. In the 70's, for every new dollar invested in all underdeveloped countries, the transnationals repatriated approximately $2.2 back to their home countries. In the specific case of U.S. transnationals, between 1970 and 1979, they invested $11.446 billion and repatriated profits amounting to $48.663 billion. This means a $4.25 return from the Third World for each new dollar invested during that period. Obviously, the industrialization of the Third World must not be the sorry byproduct left by the transnationals in exchange for the brutal exploitation of the underdeveloped countries' labor resources, the depletion of their natural resources and the pollution of their land.

It has been rightfully said, Madame Chairman and distinguished heads of state or government, that true development should be measured not by growth rate but rather what has been termed the quality of life. But when we attempt to measure the factors that indicate the quality of life, considering not only its dramatic present situation, the picture we have observed regarding the future of the underdeveloped countries is even more impressive. In 1980, three out of every four inhabitants of our planet lived in the developing world. In view of its present growth trend, from 1990 onwards there will be 95 million additional people in the underdeveloped countries each year. From now until the year 2000, in the underdeveloped world as a whole the population will grow at a rate which is three times faster than that of the developed world. In other words, more than 90 percent of the total population growth in the period up to the year 2000 will occur in our countries.

Until recently, the year 2000 seemed to be the indicator of a distant future of unforeseeable events, but two-thirds of the world population in the year 2000 are already living in today's world. The children born each day in our countries will comprise the overwhelming majority of the adults at that time. The children who in the year 2000 will be under 15 will be born just 2 years from now. Whatever efforts are made today to protect them, to prevent their death and illness, to provide them with food, housing, medicine, clothing and education will shape the basic human qualities of that decisive percentage of the future population of the planet.

And yet, in view of the present trends, what sort of a world will we hand over to those children? What sort of a life awaits those 5 billion human beings who have to be fed in the countries of our underdeveloped world -- who will have to be clothed, shod and sheltered, whose minds will strive for knowledge, who will struggle for a decent life worthy at least of the human condition? What will their quality of life be like? By the year 2000 the average annual per capita GNP in the developed countries will amount to almost $8,500, while the underdeveloped countries' will remain under $590. The value of the per capita gross production which in 1975 was 11 times lower for the underdeveloped world than it was for the developed world will be 14 times lower by the year 2000, therefore increasing the inferiority gap.

We will have poorer countries. At their present growth rates, the poorest countries will need 2 to 4 thousand years to bridge the gap separating them from the present level of the most developed capitalist countries.

The food situation is another index of the quality of life having the greatest negative impact on the underdeveloped countries. According to recent FAO data, 40 million people, half of them children, die each year of hunger and malnutrition. If we were to decide to keep one minute of silence for each person who died in 1982 due to hunger-related causes, we would not be able to celebrate the advent of the 21st century because we would still have to remain silent.

In 1975, in 80 underdeveloped countries, over 10 percent of the population suffered from undernourishment. In 49 of them, this figure was over 15 percent. As we have said, while tens of millions of people literally starve to death in the poorest countries each year, health statistics from the developed capitalist countries reveal the continuous growth among the highest income population groups in the incidence of illnesses deriving at least partially from an excessive food intake.

Future projections, although they are not all similar, are all equally grim. The FAO, for instance, estimates that 10 years from now 150 million human beings will join those who are currently suffering hunger and malnutrition. For its part, the World Bank has estimated that the number of undernourished will rise from 600 million in the mid-70's to the impressive amount of 1.3 billion in the year 2000. UNICEF forecasts that in the year 2000, one out of every five children in the world will be malnourished while in the developed countries life expectancy at birth ranges from 72 to 74 years; in the underdeveloped world this rate does not surpass 55 years. In the countries of central and western Africa, life expectancy varies from 42 to 44 years while in the developed countries full maturity is attained at the age of 45. In underdeveloped nations, this is the most its citizens can expect to live.

According to World Health Organization data, infant mortality which in 1981 varied from 10 to 20 deaths per thousand live births in the developed countries as a whole, in the poorest countries was 10 times higher. UNICEF has given us a very graphic and dramatic picture of this fact. Of the 122 million children born in 1980 which was proclaimed by the international committee as the International Year of the Child, 12 million -- 1 out of every 10 -- died before the end of 1981, 95 percent of them in underdeveloped countries. During their first year of life, 9 out of 10 children in the poorest countries are never given the most elementary health service, much less are they vaccinated against the most common childhood diseases. The executive director of UNICEF has said that in 1981 the life of a child would be worth less than $100 per year. If this sum were carefully spent on each one of the 500 million poorest children of this world, this sum would have covered basic health assistance, elementary education, care during pregnancy, and dietary improvement, and would have ensured hygienic conditions and the safe water supply for them.

In practice, it turned out to be too high a price for the world community, and that is why in 1981 every 2 seconds a child paid that price with his life. Malaria killed 1 million children each year in Africa. Nevertheless, it is estimated that the world cost of malaria campaigns would amount to only $2 billion per year; that is, a sum equivalent to what mankind invests in military expenditures every 36 hours.

The phenomena of unemployment and underemployment are other serious problems of the present social situation of the underdeveloped countries. According to recent ILO estimates, the total amount of chronically unemployed and underemployed people in the Third World amounts to over 500 million, the equivalent of 50 percent of the economically active population. It is a paradox that in a world where there is so much poverty, where most of the basic needs of millions of human beings remain unmet, man's productive capacity cannot be fully used.

Moreover, in these countries, oppressed by poverty, 98 percent of the 51 million children under 15 who work in the world are to be found generally under conditions of extreme exploitation and lacking all rights. If the children of our countries starve to death, if their health cannot be protected, if they lack shelter, if they cannot work when they become adolescents, what could be the level of education for them in their precarious existence?

UNESCO estimates that in 1980 there were 814 million illiterate adults, most of them in the underdeveloped countries. In the 60's, a period of a sudden upsurge in science and knowledge, the number of persons who could read and write increased by 100 million. According to UNESCO data, 48 percent of the adult population in the underdeveloped countries are illiterate. Ten underdeveloped countries alone account for 425 million

illiterates. In 23 of the poorest countries, over 70 percent of their adult population cannot read or write.

We do not wish, Madame Chairman and distinguished heads of state or government, to tire you by dwelling on this drama. To summarize we have a chart in our book which will give you a sinister but very realistic picture of the underdeveloped world. In the Third World there are people who suffer from hunger, more than 500 million; who have a life expectancy under 60, 1.7 billion; lacking all access to medical care, 1.5 billion; living in extreme poverty, more than 1 billion; who are unemployed and underemployed in the developing world, more than 500 million and within it an annual per capita income of under 150 dollars, 800 million; who are adult illiterates, 814 million; who are children lacking schools or are unable to attend them, more than 200 million; who lack a permanent and safe water supply, 2 billion. What will these figures be in the coming 20 years?

This is a dramatic situation whose solution is up to us all. The proof that these basic problems of public health, education and other social problems can be solved is the case of our country. If together with profound structural changes just economic relations among developed and underdeveloped countries can be established -- such as those which govern our relations with the socialist community in this sphere -- Cuba, despite underdevelopment, the brutal economic blockade imposed by the United States for more than 20 years, the relations of unequal exchange affecting part of its foreign trade combined with the other problems affecting that part of our economy which depends on relations with the developed capitalist world, has made remarkable progress in just a few years in the spheres of public health, education, culture and other basic aspects essential to the life of our people.

At present, our country has 17,026 doctors, a ratio of one per 576 inhabitants. We have 48 hospital beds per 10,000 people. It has reduced infant mortality to 17.3 per thousand live births, a ratio similar to that of many developed countries and better than some and a life expectancy at birth which is already 73.5 years.

Vaccination programs against the main communicable diseases are applied to 100 percent of the children. Diseases like poliomyelitis and malaria have been eradicated. The cases of tuberculosis, leprosy, tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, typhoid fever and others have been controlled and considerably reduced and the mortality due to acute diarrheal disease has been reduced to a minimum. Hemorrphagic dengue whose introduction in our homeland was undoubtedly performed by Yankee imperialism as were other animal and plant diseases was equally eradicated.

Illiteracy which affected 30 percent of the population was eradicated in record time. A minimum educational level of sixth grade has been achieved by most of the population -- the average being even higher -- and work is underway to raise that minimum to the ninth grade. One hundred percent of school age children attend school; over 90 percent finished the ninth grade; 425,000 youths have been trained in technical and professional schools; another 250,000 are teachers; and 155,000 have graduated from our universities. Our present enrollment in centers of higher education is 200,000 in a total population of less than 10 million.

Unemployment, racial discrimination, discrimination against women, beggars, prostitutes, gambling, drugs and slums have all been eradicated. At present, over 14,000 Cuban civilians, including doctors, health care personnel, teachers, engineers, economists and other technicians and skilled workers provide their services in more than 30 Third World countries -- in most cases, free of charge. [applause]

More than 150,000 Cubans have rendered internationalist services in the past 10 years. On the other hand, over 19,000 youths from 80 Third World countries are studying in our country, the foreign scholarship students per capita being higher than that of any other country in the world. This also shows what can be done in the broad and practically unexplored field of cooperation among the developing countries.

In addressing the UN General Assembly in 1979, to report on the sixth summit conference I presented what could be considered a set of Third World demands in view of this already worsening situation. There, I also raised the need for a flow of additional resources of no less than $300 billion in 1977 real values to the Third World in the next 10 years. In the light of the present situation, all of those proposals have become insufficient.

However, whenever I reflect on the very serious economic crisis affecting the Third World on its grim future -- and I relate this to the arms race unleashed by imperialism -- I have often wondered, why does the United States arm itself beyond all limits, beyond all rational requirements, beyond all reasonable logic? Why does it produce not only new nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, neutron bombs, new mass-extermination weapons systems, new chemical and bacteriological weapons, but also new aircraft carriers, new battleships, new destroyers, new and sophisticated conventional sea, air and land weapons? Why does it establish new rapid deployment forces? Why does it seek for and set up military bases on all continents? Why does it create arsenals in every possible place? Why does it exert pressures on its allies in the developed capitalist countries which share in the exploitation of the Third World so that they will increase their military spending and arm themselves to the teeth? Is it only to fight their adversaries in the Warsaw Treaty Organization or is it that imperialism, perhaps aware of the economic and social realities of the underdeveloped countries, foresees a Third World which is rent by unending poverty crisis and exploitation that has been imposed on the latter and is preparing itself militarily to impose Yankee order and peace by fighting underdevelopment, hunger, ignorance, squalor and lack of basic means for living and the consequent rebellion and disorder which this produces with their soldiers' bayonets, the guns of their battleships and the bombs of their planes to secure indispensable oil and raw materials? Such considerable military preparations of a conventional nature are directly aimed at the Third World. If not, what would be the use of many of those means of war? As we said in the United Nations, bombs may kill the hungry, the sick and the ignorant, but they cannot kill hunger, disease and ignorance.

As may be noted, there is a dramatic link between peace and development. With just one-third of the $650 billion used every year for military spending and of the 15 trillion that will be spent in the coming decades of the present rate of growth of such expenditures, there would be more than enough financial resources to solve the problems of the world's economic and social underdevelopment. This would contribute moreover to considerably mitigating the economic problems of the developed capitalist countries themselves.

In the face of the nuclear tragedy which threatens us, the drama of underdevelopment and exploitation which oppresses us and the economic and social crisis which scorches us, there is no place for resignation or accommodation. The only solution in keeping with man's stature is to struggle, and this is the message which I contribute at the end of the term as chairman of the movement of nonaligned countries -- struggle. [applause]

Struggle tirelessly for peace, improved international relations, a halt to the arms race and a drastic reduction in military spending and to demand that a considerable part of those funds be dedicated to developing the Third World. Struggle without respite for an end to the unequal trade that depresses our real export income, shifts the cost of the inflation generated in the developed capitalist countries to our economies and ruins our peoples. Struggle against protectionism that multiplies the tariff and nontariff barriers and hinders the access of our export commodities and manufactured goods to their markets. Struggle for the cancellation of the external debts of the large number of countries which have no real possibilities of paying them back and [to] drastically lighten the burden of debt servicing for those that under new conditions may be able to fulfill their commitments. Struggle for emergency measures to halt or to compensate for the drop in the underdeveloped countries' export earnings and other measures of direct assistance to bring about a sound balance of payments. Struggle to establish a new equitable, stable and universal international

financial and monetary system whose credit and voting options reflect the needs of the various groups and categories of countries rather than the economic power of some of its members that is capable of acting in a genuinely multilateral sense rather than in response to the pressures exerted by transnational banks or by a group of capitalist powers and that in short can respond in the long run in keeping with the magnitude and structural character of the underdeveloped countries' balances of payments. Struggle with international support to draw up plans so that each country can meet its own needs for basic foodstuffs as much as possible to find an immediate solution for the acute deficit in food in certain regions of the world by means of a considerable flow drawn from the large world excesses transferred in the form of donations, soft loans and sales at special prices to create an awareness of the inevitable need if we are to bring an end to world underemployment, unemployment and hunger for profound social economic and structural changes such as agrarian reforms which will make it possible to adopt better forms of agricultural production and also with international cooperation to promote programs against erosion, desiccation, deforestation and other forms of soil deterioration, also protecting the main sources of water in each country.

To struggle for industrialization that reflects our interests, that can be integrated with the rest of the economy and which paves the way for development and to keep the transnational corporations and foreign private investers from controlling and from carrying out and in fact deforming the process of industrialization in the Third World. To struggle in each of our countries for the adoption of measures to control and limit the activities of the transnational corporations fully exercising our right to sovereignty over our resources including our right to nationalize them. To struggle resolutely for a stable and final solution to the Third World's energy needs keeping in mind, in addition to oil, the joint use of other renewable sources of energy and the international economic cooperation that is absolutely essential for their development. To struggle to ensure along with the absolutely necessary flow of substantial resources derived from the reduction of military spending and from other sources a contribution of financial, technological and human sources that will help to solve the complex problems which we have previously analyzed.

Many countries, including a group of underdeveloped ones, that do not have a required financial means could participate by contributing other resources in line with their possibilities -- for instance, by sending doctors, engineers, planners, teachers and other technicians either free of charge or under favorable payment conditions.

To struggle consistently for a solid and coherent movement of cooperation among the underdeveloped countries. To struggle to rescue and apply the most positive aspects of our demands for a new international economic order fighting those who attempt to water them down and to continue calling for a process of global negotiations that would serve as a true forum for the discussion of and search for solutions to our most pressing problems. To struggle to make all the Third World states aware of the need to promote the indispensable internal structural changes and the measures aimed at raising the people's standard of living which are an inseparable part of any real process of development, especially those related to income redistribution, job creation, health, housing and education. To struggle urgently to tackle the present critical situation of health in the Third World through the massive mobilization of national and international financial and human resources which are needed. To struggle firmly with the required international assistance to develop programs to combat illiteracy, to provide schooling for all children, to raise the levels of teaching, to train technicians and skilled personnel on a mass scale, to give our people access to a university education and to develop the rich, age-old potential of our peoples' cultures combating all forms of dependence on cultural colonialism and the deformation of our own cultures. To struggle to increase the prestige, authority and role of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to give them our solid support as a majority in the struggle for peace and security for all peoples, for a fair international order and for a solution to the tragic problem of underdevelopment that adversely affects the vast majority of countries. The existence of such an organization as the United Nations

with growing solidity, influence and power is increasingly needed for the future of the world. To struggle tenaciously to promote the closest possible unity of the movement of the nonaligned countries and with all other Third World states. [applause]

We must not allow anybody or anything to divide us. We must solve the problems that some of our countries are facing through negotiations and political formulas. Let us form an indestructible battleline of peoples to demand recognition of our noble aspirations, our legitimate interests and our inalienable right to survive both as Third World countries and as an inseparable part of mankind. We have never been characterized by resigned submission or defeatism when faced with difficulties. We have confronted complex, difficult situations in the last few years with unity, firmness and determination. Together we have striven and struggled and together we have achieved victories. In this same spirit and this same determination we must be ready to wage the most colossal, legitimate, worthy and necessary battle for our people's lives and future.

Thank you. [applause]

Mengistu Seconds Gandhi Nomination

OW090520 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 1002 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, seconding Gandhi nomination as chairman of Nonaligned Movement at the 7 March plenary session of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit -- live in Amharic with simultaneous English translation]

[Text] Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the Sixth Nonaligned Summit, Right Honorable Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, leaders of the national liberation movements, distinguished leaders, ladies and gentlemen, comrades:

I would like, on behalf of the African community of states, to express our continent's full support for the nomination by our Chairman Fidel Castro Ruz of Her Excellency Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to preside over this historic conference and lead our movement for the next 3 years.

In view of the long-standing historical and fraternal ties that have so happily existed between your great country India and Ethiopia, it is indeed with a feeling of joy and honor that I seize this opportunity to express our total support for your assumption of this high office. The fact that you are being elected to shoulder the responsibility that for acumen is a vivid testimony to your profound statesmanship, farsightedness, and your outstanding achievements to ensure the prosperity and well-being of the people of India. Furthermore, the very convening of this assembly in India, one of the founding members of our movement, at a time when the world is engulfed in acute tension owing to the arrogant interventionist policy of imperialism imparts to it additional luster and significance. The inaugural address to our conference, which was delivered with great eloquence and a deep sense of commitment to the lofty ideals of our movement, will serve as an important guideline for our deliberation in the next few days.

On this occasion, may I also express, on behalf of Africa, heartfelt thanks to the outgoing chairman of our movement, my brother Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, for his unremitting effort and significant contribution over the past 42 months in maintaining our unity and strengthening our stance toward the realization of our cherished goals.

Finally, I would like to reiterate renewed sense of dedication and commitment to the principles of our movement and its full support and cooperation for the smooth and successful execution of the responsibilities entrusted to our gracious host, Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi. May I, in conclusion, extend our best wishes that the years ahead shall be a period of triumph. The Nonaligned Movement shall be further strengthened. The struggle continues.

'Arafat Seconds Gandhi Nomination

OW090522 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 1026 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Speech by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, seconding Gandhi nomination as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement at the 7 March plenary session of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit -- live; in Arabic with simultaneous English translation]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Mrs President: In the name of the liberation movements, the national liberation movements throughout the world, and in the name of the Palestine Liberation Organization and in my own name, I am pleased, indeed, to express my full support for the election of Mrs Indira Gandhi as chairman of our movement, Mrs Indira Gandhi, who is the prime minister of India, to chair the Seventh Summit of Nonaligned Countries.

This choice does express truly and eloquently the very principles of nonalignment which were proposed by India first and foremost and whose champions were Jawaharlal Nehru, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and Tito and Sukharno and (?Kwame Nkrumah) and others who played a leading and pioneering role in (?launching) and bolstering this movement and in fulfilling its ends and objectives. And one of those objectives is the full support of the liberation movements and the realization and implementation of all independence movements as well as peace throughout the world.

Mr Chairman, the choice of Mrs Indira Gandhi who is a friend of the Palestinian people and a friend of the Arab nation as a whole, the choice therefore of Mrs Gandhi to head our movement is a bolstering pointer [words indistinct] which we have been following hitherto, our movement has been following, and it is an extension to this spirit, this guideline which has been laid down by the leaders Gandhi and Nehru in India as well as throughout the whole world.

And on this occasion, I would like to praise the role, the great role, the pioneering role, which was played by our brother and friend Fidel Castro in chairing the Sixth Summit of the Nonaligned Countries and chairing and presiding over our movement over the last 3 months [as heard] -- 3 months which were full of positive realizations which were fulfilled and brought about by the Nonaligned Movement. In fact, he is leading our ship in a masterly way. And we must necessarily remember with great love and concentration the late President Josip Broz Tito and recall also the way in which he participated at the Havana meeting. And undoubtedly, the national liberation movements including the Palestinian (?revolution) enjoys and (?draws) upon this support in (?its and in their) military as well political battles which they have waged and which they are still waging against imperialism, against American imperialism, as well as against Zionism, racialism, and apartheid.

Mr Chairman, we are fully convinced that our friend, our sister Indira Gandhi, will bear with the same determination the message and carry it over for the final fulfillment of the progressive objectives for which we in our movement have fought with our lives. And our conviction and the fact we know that she is a leader who enjoys great international reputation will make us within our movement able to carry out our task at the international level for the sake of independence, peaceful coexistence, and peace throughout the world, in a world which will be based on justice and brotherhood.

I would like consequently to reiterate my full support as well as the support of the Palestinian liberation movement for this choice in view of the fact of the great links and the strong links which have always existed between us throughout history and throughout immemorial times.

India has always been in the forefront of those supporters who stood by the rights of our people and by the rights of all the peoples who have been fighting for the sake of their independence and the sovereignty of their countries. And I wish our new president every success in leading our movement in order to ensure that she will fulfill the noble and lofty objectives of our movement in this very, very difficult time and lead our movement through the dire straits through which they are going now.

Thank you very much. [applause]

EGYPT ELECTED TO NONALIGNED COORDINATING BUREAU

NC081838 Cairo MENA in English 1730 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 8 March (MENA) -- Egypt was elected today a member of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau for the next 3 years.

'SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS' MADE BY WORKING GROUPS

BK090326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Various drafting groups of the Political Committee of the nonaligned summit have made substantial progress in their deliberations. Some of the general portions of the draft declaration have been approved. Several working groups are looking into different aspects of the declaration.

The group on the Indian Ocean has been considering the references to the issue and the base in Diego Garcia.

The drafting group dealing with Southeast Asia is believed to have finalized the formulation on Kampuchea.

The Arab group is having discussions among themselves to give a sharper edge to the paragraph on West Asia. One of the proposals, it has received, is that the Israeli attack on Iraqi nuclear installations should be condemned.

The drafting group on Afghanistan has evolved a compromise formulation on the Afghan issue. The formulation, reached after a day-long discussion yesterday, is acceptable to both Pakistan and Afghanistan. It incorporates some of the ideas from both sides.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD081839 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, Mar 8 (PTI) -- The Economic Committee of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit today (Tuesday) decided to recommend to the plenary session to call for early and successful launching of negotiations for global system of trade preferences among developing countries.

Making "fairly rapid progress," as a committee spokesman described, it also agreed that there was "dire need" for early launching of global negotiations as also a programme of immediate measures, as the former would be a time-consuming process.

The committee is agreed that global negotiations, which would deal with "structural" changes, and the programme of immediate measures, were linked and were not mutually incompatible but one reinforced the other.

It is, however, still discussing the approach to global negotiations, the launching of which had remained stalled because of lack of positive response to the proposals of Group of 77 (developing countries) on part of industrial North.

In another significant development, the working group on South-South cooperation took note of proposals for a bank for Third World development and a project development mechanism, details of which would be studied further.

The group adopted specific recommendations for early implementation of the following:

1) Setting up of a centre for information on transnational corporations in Havana,

2) Setting up of a centre of science and technology in New Delhi,

3) Bringing into cooperation the non-aligned solidarity fund for economic and social development,

4) Constitution of council of producers' associations.

Brioni Proposed as Meeting Place

LD081351 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1141 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 8 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's proposal that Brioni be used as a place where ideas will be promoted and goals of nonalignment strengthened among scientists, politicians and other public personalities from throughout the world has been given an overall support by nonaligned countries at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi.

Brioni is a small archipelago in the north Adriatic where President Tito had a residence. On one of the Brioni Islands the historic meeting between Tito, An-Nasir and Nehru was held on July 19, 1956. From this meeting the joint statement, considered the foundation of the Movement of Nonalignment and its policy, was issued.

The proposal for Brioni's becoming lastingly linked to the promotion of nonalignment was set forth in the form of an amendment by a Yugoslav representative in the Economic Committee drafting group engaged on formulating the final declaration draft of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit.

The drafting group reached an agreement on the stand that the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau be asked to discuss, according to needs, possible ways for using the offer of the Yugoslav Government.

IRAQ DEMANDS IRAN'S SUSPENSION FROM NONALIGNED

LD081643 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1504 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 8 -- Iraq has demanded the suspension of Iran from the Non-aligned Movement.

In a draft resolution submitted to the Political Committee of the Non-aligned Conference, Iraq contended that since Iran had attacked a member country flouting the basic principles of non-alignment, it should be suspended.

Meanwhile, a consensus appeared to be building Tuesday to hold the eighth non-aligned summit in Baghdad, according to conference sources.

Intensive consultations were held by Indian officials with several delegations to ascertain their views since the Iranian regime is opposing Baghdad as the next venue.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had informal consultations with several heads of state and government on the subject at a dinner last night. Several leaders are understood to have favoured Baghdad as the next venue.

IRANIAN DELEGATE REJECTS MUBARAK OFFER TO MEDIATE

GF081742 Tehran IRNA in English 1641 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 8, IRNA -- A member of the Islamic Republic delegation in the ongoing summit meeting of the Non-aligned Movement, commenting here today on the proposal of the Egyptian president to mediate in the Iraqi imposed war, said that the Egyptian Government by supplying the Iraqi regime with munitions has prolonged the war.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Do'ai was replying to a question concerning statements made by the Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak, today, that he was willing to play the role of mediator in the 30-month-old Iraq-Iran war. Hojjat ol-Eslam Do'ai told reporters that several months ago the Egyptian Government proposed that it would provide the Iraqi regime with arms and ammunition to be used in the war against Iran. A government which itself has prolonged the war, Do'ai said, could not become a mediator.

When asked to comment on the opening speech of the Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi, in the conference calling for an end to the war, Hojjat ol-Eslam Do'ai said that the Islamic Republic of Iran respected statements made by Prime Minister Gandhi. However, at present the Islamic Republic was more concerned with warfronts and added that the Iranian forces thorough their efforts to crush the enemy forces, were helping materialisation of the objectives of the movement.

Concluding his statements he expressed the hope that no aggressor should be allowed to be a member of the movement, adding that the idea of aggression would be done away with once and for all. He said the Islamic Republic of Iran was strong enough to repel aggression.

IRAQI SPOKESMAN REJECTS 'IRANIAN CONDITIONS'

JN090841 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Iraqi delegation to the Seventh Summit Conference of nonaligned heads of state and government, currently being held in New Delhi, has stated that Iraq emphasizes its unwavering position on the topic of a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Iraq and Iran according to the bases and principles of the Nonaligned Movement and international law.

The spokesman added: Iraq highly values the call made by Mrs Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister and chairman of the conference, as well as all the calls made by the heads of states who addressed the conference.

The official spokesman stressed Iraq's rejection of all so-called Iranian conditions, which are contrary to all legal principles on solving disputes among the Nonaligned Movement's member-states.

He added: The Iranian delegation's reiteration of these conditions, which are rejected by all, not only by Iraq, indicates the Iranian rulers' rejection of peace and the appeals made by the Nonaligned Movement's leaders, their isolation from the Nonaligned Movement, and their estrangement from its principles and values.

'ARAB GROUP' OPPOSES EXPULSION OF EGYPT

NC081838 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1755 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Mar (MENA) -- The delegations to the Nonaligned Conference have received with extreme disapproval and derision the proposal made today by Libyan delegate Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud for suspending Egypt's membership in the conference.

MENA has learned that the Arab group attending the summit conference strongly rejects this Libyan proposal.

DELEGATES MEET, DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Husayn, Mubarak

LD081816 Kuwait KUNA in English 1722 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 8 (KUNA) -- King Husayn of Jordan met here Tuesday for the second day running with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak amidst wide reports that the two leaders were discussing ways for Jordan to join the U.S. sponsered Middle East peace process.

Sources close to Egyptian information said the two Arab leaders discussed during the meeting various topics ranging from the Gulf war between Iraq and Iran, the Lebanese crisis, the situation in West Asia and issues being deliberated at the Seventh Non-aligned Summit.

However further details regarding issues discussed during the meeting were not immediately available.

Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, on the other hand, is scheduled to meet President Mubarak later today.

Iraqi Vice President, Mubarak

JN081404 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Mar (INA) -- Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf met here today with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. During the meeting which was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, issues on the agenda of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit were discussed.

Mubarak, Qatari Ruler

LD081836 Kuwait KUNA in English 1758 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 8 (KUNA) -- The ruler of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al-Thani met in New Delhi Tuesday with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in the first encounter ever between an Arab Gulf leader and the president of Arab-boycotted Egypt.

Reporting the meeting, the second of its kind so far during the Delhi nonalignment summit following yesterday's meeting with Jordan's King Husayn, the Qatari News Agency said "latest Middle East developments were discussed" by the two sides. It added that the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs and the Qatari minister of information were present along with the ambassador in the Indian capital.

The six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, with the exception of Oman, maintain no diplomatic relations with Egypt following conclusion of the Camp David accords with Israel in March 1978.

Husayn, 'Arafat

JN091017 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi -- His Majesty King Husayn received in his place of residence in New Delhi this morning PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The two sides reviewed the topics being discussed by the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference.

The members of the Jordanian delegation, as well as PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi and PLO Executive Committee Member Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani attended the meeting.

His Majesty King Husayn took part in the morning session held by the nonaligned summit today.

Al-Jumayyil, Mubarak

NC081300 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] In a telephone contact from New Delhi, the Voice of Lebanon radio team reported just now that President Amin al-Jumayyil today had a private meeting with President Husni Mubarak. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni, and Dr Butrus Ghali joined the meeting soon after it started. There was a general review of the regional and international situations.

The Al-Jumayyil-Mubarak meeting came in the wake of a series of meetings which the Egyptian president held with some Arab kings and presidents, particularly the rulers of the Gulf states and North Africa.

President al-Jumayyil has also had meetings with the amir of Kuwait, Jordanian monarch King Husayn, Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al-Thani, Amir of Bahrain Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman and his Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak.

The Voice of Lebanon team reported that President Amin al-Jumayyil will receive Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal this afternoon.

In addition to this, work meetings were held today between members of the Lebanese and Syrian delegations and between the Lebanese and the Palestinian delegations. Discussions were also held with representatives of other states on the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon and bilateral relations.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad

NC081738 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Excerpt] According to the latest dispatch from the Information Ministry's mission in New Delhi this evening, several meetings were held today between President al-Jumayyil and a number of Arab heads of state and delegations participating in the conference.

While our mission has spoken about a possible meeting between President al-Jumayyil and President al-Asad, AFP has reported from New Delhi that President al-Jumayyil has met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for the second time. AFP cited an informed source in the Lebanese delegation.

Earlier, a meeting was held between President al-Jumayyil and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. The meeting was part of the activity which the Egyptian president has been conducting with a number of the leaders of the Arab and Gulf states and with the heads of delegations. President al-Jumayyil also met with King Husayn of Jordan, the amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad and the Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al-Thani.

Al-Jumayyil, Sa'ud al-Faysal

NC081804 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] A dispatch from the Information Ministry's mission to the Nonaligned Summit Conference says that President al-Jumayyil held a meeting with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Elie Salim.

Following the meeting, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal told the Information Ministry's mission: We mainly discussed the topics that are under discussion by the conference. We held a lengthy conversation. Contacts have never stopped between us.

Answering a question, the Saudi foreign minister said: The kingdom's stand is known in terms of supporting Lebanon in every way possible, including support for accelerating the withdrawals. He added: We are pursuing this course. We will play any role which the kingdom can play in support of Lebanon.

Asked whether there are contacts with the [Palestinian] resistance and Syria regarding the withdrawals, the Saudi foreign minister said: No. All that we have heard and that has been declared in Lebanon is that there is no problem in this direction. The problem lies in the Israeli withdrawal.

Iranian, Libyan Officials

LD072047 Tehran IRNA in English 1948 GMT 7 Mar 83

["Libya, Iran United on Egypt's Expulsion From NAM" -- IRNA headline]

[Text] New Delhi, March 7 IRNA -- Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati and his Libyan counterpart 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, reviewed ways and means to coordinate their global policies and their outlook as pertaining to the Non-aligned Movement.

In their meeting here today, Velayati and his Libyan counterpart reviewed a joint proposal as presented to the Political Committee of the summit earlier, in which suspension of Egypt's membership within the movement had been requested. In other meetings here today, the Iranian foreign minister reviewed political and economic topics of mutual interest with the president of Bangladesh who invited Velayati to visit Bangladesh for a second time.

Velayati also discussed with Madagascar foreign minister topics relevant to the upcoming visit by a commercial delegation of Iran to Madagascar. He invited Madagascar foreign minister to visit the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Syria's Al-Asad's Activities

JN081723 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Recorded dispatch from Syrian radio and television mission in New Delhi on 8 March]

[Text] We greet you from New Delhi where the nonaligned summit meetings are taking place. The second day of the conference has been large-scale political activities outside the conference hall. Most prominent nonaligned leaders took part in these activities. They discussed the basic issues discussed by the conference, issues facing the Nonaligned Movement in general and urgent international issues including the tense situation in the Middle East and Palestinian problem.

While speeches were being read inside the conference hall, contacts were held outside the hall among a number of prominent nonaligned leaders.

President Hafiz al-Asad was the focus for an important part of these contacts. A number of Arab, African, Asian and Latin American heads of delegations expressed interest in meeting with the president to exchange views with him on issues that concern the conference and on problems dealing with the current situation in various regions of the world. Among those presidents who have contacted the president so far are PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Tanzanian President Julius Nerere, Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou and Cuban President Fidel Castro. AT 1300 New Delhi time, the president received Mir-Husayn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The meeting which, was attended by Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, dealt with issues being discussed at the conference.

The president has postponed his scheduled speech before the conference so as to continue contacts with the heads of delegations who expressed a desire to visit him and discuss bilateral relations and urgent issues in the world.

Kiprianou, 'Arafat

NC072133 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] President Kiprianou met with PLO leader 'Arafat late tonight at his hotel in New Delhi. Present on the Cypriot side were Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Foreign Ministry Director General Iakovou, while Faruq Qaddumi, head of PLO political affairs, was present on the PLO side.

During the meeting, President Kiprianou was given the opportunity to brief the Palestinian leader on the latest developments in the Cyprus issue. Mr 'Arafat also briefed President Kiprianou on the latest development in the Palestinian issue.

The meeting was described as particularly interesting and constructive. It is known that it was held under a very cordial atmosphere.

In a statement to a Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation correspondent, Mr 'Arafat said that he particularly thanked President Kiprianou and the Cypriot people for their constant support and assistance to the Palestinians and their rights. He further stated that he discussed with President Kiprianou the possibility of visiting Cyprus soon.

Iraqi Vice President, Perez de Cuellar

JN081444 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Mar (INA) -- Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, Revolution Command Council member and vice president, met here today with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

During the meeting which was attended by 'Ismat Kittani, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and Iraq's permanent UN delegate, the two sides discussed various issues on the agenda of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Movement now meeting in New Delhi. They also reviewed the different activities of the United Nations.

Perez de Cuellar is in New Delhi to attend the Nonaligned Movement's summit meeting.

DRA's Keshtmand, Dost

LD081607 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan, has expressed the hope that the Seventh Nonaligned Conference of heads of state and government, which has opened in Delhi, will make an important contribution in the struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and to strengthening world peace.

The present conference, he declared, is beginning its work in a complicated international situation. Tension in the world is growing and a new spiral in the arms race is unwinding through the fault of the United States.

Under these conditions, it is the duty of the conference participants to offer resistance to Washington's aggressive doctrine about the possibility of conducting a so-called limited nuclear war. At the same time, Keshtmand went on, the nonaligned countries must support the peace initiatives of the socialist countries aimed at restricting the arms race and at disarmament and averting a universal nuclear conflict.

Speaking on the situation around Afghanistan, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said the United States initiated an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic from Pakistani soil. He emphasized: In fanning tensions in South Asia, Washington attempts to preserve its own interests and thus disrupt efforts aimed at resolving the situation around Afghanistan.

According to another report, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand this morning in New Delhi met with Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and president of the Democratic Republic of Yemen. They spoke on topics of mutual interest and friendly relations between the two countries in a sincere atmosphere.

Similarly, DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost met today with the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. The foreign ministers talked about topics of mutual interest in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere.

AFP: SOVIETS MOVE IN TROOPS NEAR EASTERN BORDER

BK090859 Hong Kong AFP in English 0825 GMT 9 Mar 83

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 (AFP) -- The Soviet military command has begun a massive troop movement in Afghanistan, with soldiers digging in at new positions along the eastern border with Pakistan, highly placed sources said here today, quoting reliable reports from Kabul.

The reports, confirmed by two diplomatic sources at the nonaligned summit, said that Soviet and Afghan forces might launch sweeping anti-insurgent operations in the east after the diplomatic showcase here ends on Friday.

The sources did not put a figure on the troop movements from western and northern Afghanistan to the eastern sector, but one report said it was "massive" and included Afghan soldiers.

The reports came as United Nation's Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar was busy here preparing the ground for the mid-April proximity talks in Geneva to solve the 39-month-old Afghan conflict.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar met Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq yesterday and followed it up with talks with Afghan Prime Minister Soltan Ali Keshtmand here today. The secretary-general was scheduled to meet the head of the Iranian delegations later in the day.

The reported troop movements included light artillery and stores. "It looks like the Soviet border town of Tirmiz, where an estimated 20,000 Soviet soliders have been kept in readiness since Moscow marched its soldiers into Afghanistan in December 1979.

"The troops movement started on a low key last month, but during the past two weeks, it has suddenly increased," said one diplomatic source, who has closely monitored Afghan affairs.

"The movement is very unusual and sensitive as it is taking place on the eastern sector," said another. Civilians in some areas have been ordered to move out and government buildings were being converted into army barracks, the reports said.

Afghan officials attending the summit here refused to comment on the reports.

Meanwhile, diplomatic opinion here was sharply divided on the success of Mr. Perez de Cuellar's mission here and the Geneva talks.

Asian diplomats, specializing in Afghan affairs said Mr. Perez de Cuellar might succeed in narrowing down differences, "but he will be far away from getting any definite indication on a political solution of the issue."

United Nations sources here admitted the limitations, but they added that the talks here had assumed importance as they precede what they called "crucial" discussions later this month when the world body chief visits Moscow with his special representative on the Afghan issue, Diego Cordovez.

"We have no indication to suggest that there could be any breakthrough during New Delhi parlays, but definitely we are making grounds for the Moscow and Geneva talks," a U.N. source said.

Mr Perez de Cuellar however told the summit yesterday that progress had been made toward a negotiated solution of the crisis sparked by Soviet armed intervention.

Diplomatic sources had said that the U.N. officials here were working behind the scenes of the summit to nail down a draft solution to the Afghan crisis for possible presentation to Kremlin.

PAPER REPORTS CLASH IN ZABOL PROVINCE

GF081906 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 1 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpt] London, 28 Feb (AAP) -- Near a place named (Koh Bagh) in the (Safa) Subdistrict of Zabol Province in Afghanistan, a clash took place between the Soviet-Karmal forces and the Afghan mujahidin in which 16 guerrillas, including a commander and a deputy commander, were killed, while between 35 and 40 Soviet and Karmal soldiers were killed. The Soviet forces also lost 11 tanks and military vehicles including a jeep. The guerrillas' losses were caused by bombing by the Soviet planes and helicopter gunships.

According to detailed reports, a convoy of the Soviet-Karmal troops was moving between Qandahar and Kabul when it was ambushed by the Afghan mujahidin at (Safa).

During the fight guerrilla Commander Mo'alam Tajdin and Deputy Commander Mahmud were killed by Soviet bombing.

The mujahidin later returned to their hiding place.

PDPA REPORTING SESSIONS CONTINUE NATIONWIDE

LD060358 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Excerpt] According to the guidance of the PDPA Central Committee 10th Plenum Resolution, party reporting sessions are continuing all over the country for the purpose of further developing democracy within the party, consolidating and maturing party discipline, and increasing the level of responsibility of the full and candidate members of the party and party activists, with the aim of realizing the resolutions and decisions of the PDPA National Conference and the 9th and 10th plenums of the PDPA Central Committee.

The convocation of the party reporting sessions, for the first time in the proud life of the PDPA, is a great political organizational matter and an important event in the active life of the PDPA.

In these sessions, the secretaries of the party committees present reports on the activities of their organizations in relations to the implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the PDPA National Conference and the 9th and 10th plenums of the PDPA Central Committee and other party (?documents). These sessions (?should be) in keeping with the actions and measures required to further strengthen the ranks of the party, to increase the authority and influence of the party among the broad masses of the toilers, and to stimulate the new revolutionary [word indistinct] among the party members for the implementation of revolutionary changes.

In general, these sessions will further spur the party masses.

RELEASE OF SIX MORE DETAINEES ANNOUNCED

BK060218 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Six more persons detained after the incidents of February 14 and 15 have been released. This was officially announced in Dhaka yesterday.

HOME MINISTER CALLS FOR LAW, ORDER COOPERATION

BK061139 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] The home minister, Major General Mohabbat Jan Chowdhury, has called for active cooperation of all in maintaining law and order and [words indistinct] those elements who are trying to impair peace and impede development work in the country. Addressing the ward chairmen and members of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation [DMC] in Dhaka yesterday, he said the recent release of politicians by the government was intended to bring about normal and peaceful atmosphere and to facilitate national discussions after 24th of this month as announced by the chief martial law administrator.

Declaring the government's determination to maintain sanctity in the educational institutions, the home minister said these institutions are the places of study and academic activities and not for doing politics. He urged the chairmen and members of the DMC ward committees to come forward and extend cooperation to the government in carrying out development program in a peaceful atmosphere. The maintenance of peace is a precondition for national progress, he added. The meeting was also addressed by the minister for local government, rural development, cooperatives and religious affairs, Mr Hambubur Rahman, and the DMC administrator, Major General (Mahmudul Ahsan).

EXPLOSION AT NEW DELHI SHOPPING CENTER 8 MAR

OW081824 Hong Kong AFP in English 1750 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 8 (AFP) -- Seven people, including a woman were injured and five shops damaged in an explosion in the airconditioned underground shopping centre located in fashionable Cannaught Place tonight.

A second bomb found in the premises of the market was being defused by experts.

The militant All Sikh Students Federation claimed responsibility for the explosion in a leaflet thrown seconds before the explosion, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) quoted a [word indistinct] police official as saying.

The explosion occurred shortly after the busy shopping centre had closed for the day.

Senior police officials accompanied by the explosive experts and dog squad reached the spot minutes after the explosion. The entire area, about two kms away from Parliament building, was sealed off by armed policemen and experts were combing with explosive detectors.

However, no arrest had been made so far.

N.K. Singhal, additional commissioner of police told the press that "it is too early to say about damages to the shops as the police have not yet gone inside the shopping centre".

This was the second attempt in the last one year to blow up the market. The militant Mizo National Front from the north eastern region had claimed responsibility for the earlier attempt.

Of the seven injured, one person was discharged from hospital after first aid. He told PTI that he heard a loud explosion just when he was closing his shop. "I do not know what happened to me. Next thing I knew was that I was in hospital along with some others".

The explosion, for which responsibility was allegedly claimed by the supporters of the Federation, closely followed the Sikh political party Akali Dal President Sant Harchand Singh Longowal's call to the party's youth wing to be prepared for "supreme sacrifice" for their causes.

Meanwhile, the party's high command in Amritsar of Punjab State, today prepared a new "secret" programme for intensifying the seven-month-old movement to achieving its political and religious demands after rejecting further talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's federal government to solve the issues.

PTI quoted Mr Longowal as saying, after a four-hour meeting, that the new programme would be conveyed to the other party leaders at a specially summoned joint meeting at Amritsar on March 12 for implementation.

The Akali leader refused to divulge the new programme saying "it is not for the press".

The party's four MPs in the national parliament and 36 legislators in the Punjab assembly have submitted their resignations to the authorities to press the government to accept their demands, which includes more autonomy to the predominantly Sikh state of Punjab.

Explosion at Delhi Bus Terminal

BK090327 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Seven persons, including a woman, were injured in an explosion in Palika Bazar, New Delhi last night. They were immediately admitted to the hospital. According to police sources, a country-made bomb was thrown by an unidentified person at about 2000 [1430 GMT].

Our correspondent reports that there was another explosion at the interstate bus terminus, Delhi. One passenger, standing nearby, was injured. He has been admitted to the hospital.

Police Look for Sikh Extremists

BK090651 Hong Kong AFP in Enlgish 0619 GMT 9 Mar 83

[By Ravi Velloor]

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 (AFP) -- Delhi police looking for Sikh extremists have posted more plainclothesmen and stepped up security around busy areas following bomb blasts in two city centres as heads of state and government from nearly 100 countries were debating only two miles away.

Seven people were injured late yesterday when two home-made explosives burst in an underground shopping centre in central New Delhi's Connaught Place arcade. A third bomb in the area was discovered by watchmen who called the police.

Police Deputy Commissioner R.K. Sharma said the explosives were of a type commonly made in northern Punjab State where Sikh extremists are fighting the federal government for more autonomy and increased water rights.

Police said they were fairly certain Sikh extremists were reponsible for the attack.

At least one person was listed in serious condition in a Delhi hospital after he was hit by metal and glass when the bomb went off shortly after closing time in the market. A top police official said most of the injuries were below the waist and denied reports today that four people were on the danger list.

An explosion was also reported from Delhi's main bus terminus a few kilometres (miles) away although there were no injuries. Police said the blast went off in a secluded corner of the sprawling bus port and damaged two buses. It ripped into the fuel tanks of one bus waiting with a full load of passengers leaving diesel fuel gushing into the road.

Press reports today quoted eyewitnesses as saying some jacket and jeans-clad youths were seen distributing pamphlets shortly before the twin blasts in the shopping centre. Police said, after piecing together eyewitness' and other information, they were fairly certain it was the work of Sikh extremists.

The pamphlets, purportedly issued by the All India Sikh Students Federation, alleged discrimination against Sikhs and wanted this to be acknowledged by nonaligned nations. Some of them had reached newspaper offices earlier in the day.

The blasts in the city closely follows the call by Akali Dal (Sikh Party) President Harchand Singh Longowal to the party's youth wing to prepare for supreme sacrifices for their cause.

Last evening the Dal's high command, meeting in the Sikh holy town of Amritsar was reported to have prepared a "secret" programme for intensifying their agitation.

Last month, two massive explosions at midnight ripped through the offices of Air France and Iraqi Airways, both situated in Connaught Place. They were believed to be the work of Iranians.

Also in Connaught Place, bombs and literature were found last May in the same underground shopping complex. The bombs were suspected to have been planted by an underground secessionist movement in India's northeastern Manipur State.

Meanwhile, the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA [UNI] agency said in published reports today that the Indian Government has issued instructions to all security personnel flown in by various countries to confine themselves to their embassies and diplomat's residences. It said the restriction does not apply to the personal security guards of heads of state and government. The step is believed to have been taken to avoid any clash between security personnel of different countries, including Iran and Iraq, UNI added.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ASSAM STATE SITUATION

Assam Leader on Peace Measures

BK081613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] The Assam Chief Minister Mr Saika today reiterated his government's determination to deal firmly against any attempt to disrupt peace in the state. In a broadcast from all India radio stations in Assam, Mr Saika also urged the people not be misled by rumors spread by interested quarters creating tension among the people. He hoped the people will cooperate with the government in the urgent task of rehabilitation.

In Assam, the process of rehabilitating the people affected by the recent disturbances is gathering momentum. Inmates of shelter camps have started returning to their villages. According to official reports reaching Gauhati, about 3,000 families, who took shelter in some camps in Nowgong District, have gone back to their villages. The Assam government has announced rehabilitation grants of 5,000 rupees to each family which lost its house in the disturbances. It will be paid in cash and kind. Police posts will be set up in the affected areas to ensure a sense of security among the people.

Four Die in Attack

BK090333 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] In Assam, there was an incident of group attack on a section of villagers in Sonapara in (Majhuli) subdivision in Sibsagar District yesterday. Official reports in Gauhati say that four persons were killed in the attack. Three others were injured in another incident. Round-the-clock patrolling by security forces and armed personnel in different disturbed areas has been going on.

Meanwhile, more and more organizations in Assam have expressed their anguish at the violent incidents which are taking place in the state and appealed to the people to restore peace and amity among sections of the (?people).

Large Cache of Weapons Found

BK091004 Hong Kong AFP in English 0952 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Gauhati, India, March 9 (AFP) -- Search operations conducted by Army and state troopers on an Assamese village in the Mangaldoi area of Assam's Darrang District uncovered a large cache of weapons and incendiaries, authorities here said today.

Officials said eight guns, 50 detonators and various other weapons were seized in the raids.

Security forces also detained some 20 people yesterday in North Lakhimpur District in connection with the violence that had seared the district earlier.

Meanwhile, after a day of relative calm, tension was bristling in the Lower Assam District of Kamrup following the kidnappings, allegedly by native Assamese, of five Moslem immigrants from two villages.

The abductions were said to be in retaliation for the rustling of cattle by the immigrants.

Reports reaching the state capital here said one multilated body was found in a jute bag from the Kalong River in Nowgong District, scene of the worst bloodshed in the violence that has rocked the northeastern Indian state.

Hundreds of people have died since February 2 in anti-immigrant and communal rioting in the state. The government's last officially admitted toll was 1,127 although the unofficial count goes up to 3,700.

SWITCH TO USSR GEOSTATIONARY SATELLITE PLANNED

OW090114 Hong Kong AFP in English 2210 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 8 (AFP) -- India has decided to terminate the present arrangements with the United States for the use of Intelsat Corporation satellite for domestic tv transmission network to switch over to the Soviet help in place for economic and other reasons. [sentence as received]

Official sources quoted by the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) here said today that arrangements for the use of a geostationary Soviet satellite over the Indian Ocean had already been made.

Both the Soviet and the existing American facilities would be in use this months [as received] before agreement with the latter was discontinued in April. But no exact date was mentioned either for the start of using Soviet [words indistinct] output of the American Intelsat satellite. Also that the commercial terms offered by the Soviets were more attractive. The proposal was to the Soviet satellite till this year-end [words indistinct].

UAE'S KHALEEJ TIMES INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT ZIA

GF040514 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 3 Mar 83 p 8

[Report on interview with President Ziaul Haq by South Asia correspondent Geoffrey Malone in Rawalpindi -- date not given]

[Text] If Pakistan were a democratic country and President Zia an elected head of state, he would not be well into his second term of office.

The president did not have to face an electorate to continue in power, but if he had, his record over the first five years would have come under scrutiny.

General Zia believes there is reason for him to feel proud of his record in many areas, but describes the political vacuum as a "weakness". Ask him to list the achievements during his rule and he has no hesitation in pointing to what he considers the most important -- the process of Islamisation.

"We have been able to put the direction of the country's thinking on the correct lines. Pakistan is an ideological state. It was created with a particular purpose, with a particular philosophy in mind. It could not have deviated, and when it did, it suffered.

"We have tried to put the train back on the tracks in the process of Islamisation, and that too, in a process of evolution, with a revolutionary mind. I think we have been able to bring the ideology of Pakistan to the forefront.

"The second thing is economic progress. I think with the stability we have had and the sanity that has prevailed and the effort that has been put in by everyone - the farmers, the workers, the educationists, the scientists - unitedly we have been able to bring the economic situation in Pakistan to a stage where it is the envy of many developing countries. A six-per cent growth is a very remarkable achievement in my opinion.

"Thirdly, we have been able to save the country from the brink of a civil war and we have restored to the people of Pakistan a sense of dignity, a sense of protection, a sense of security.

"And I think - I am very proud saying this - we have inculcated a sense of pride in being a Pakistani. We try and speak the Pakistani language, we try to dress in a Pakistani style, we try to be proud of Pakistan, and yet be Muslims.

"We have not been able to give a political structure to the country as such, and that is a weakness in my opinion, although I promise - and I hope I'll be able to fulfill it by August 14 this year - that I will give to the country a political framework for the future and then we will see the response and who best can achieve that aspect.

General Zia said the framework had not yet been finalised and he was awaiting the report of three committees, but there were some aspects on which there was no conflict.

"We want our political structures to be in conformity with the Islamic way of life, Islamic political thought, Islamic principles.

"Islam is not in conflict with the form of election through a ballot - one man, one vote - although there are certain reservations, but I won't fight on that issue.

"In my mind, the presidential form of government is perhaps much suited to the country's own psyche. Islam doesn't say that a parliamentary form is better than a presidential form or that monarch is better than anything else. Islam doesn't give you any form; it gives you the principles.

"So applying these principles and also looking at the psyche of the people, I think the presidential form is better suited to our country's requirements.

"This will be a proposal (to the people). There has been a lot of trouble on whether it should be a parliamentary form or a presidential form - and I don't want to create another controversy again if we can get a consensus of opinion.

"And then we have to have an election - now what should be the form? Whether the election should be on a party basis or a nonparty basis, whether there should be one political party or many political parties, what should be the role of the political parties in an ideological state like Pakistan?

"I am not for one-party government. I am against it because I think it is restrictive in nature. But I am not in favour of a proliferating form of political parties. We have 57 and anybody can stand up with four men and say they are a political party.

"But I am also of the opinion that the elimination should be through a political process and there are ways and means by which you can restrict the number of political parties.

"As to the people who shall stand, we will apply a very strict yardstick of character, of background, of previous history, of a man's personal knowledge, ability, the confidence he enjoys and his honesty and patriotism."

General Zia said there should be a screening process at the local level, perhaps with a committee of fatherly figures or scholarly individuals who were not political aspirants, or the job of deciding who could stand could be given to the election commissioners.

President Zia said that when the blueprint of a political system was ready, it would be 'put' to the people. "I don't intend to have a referendum of it," he added.

A political programme would also be announced and this would result in provincial and national elections. "These will be in not too distant a future - I've said in two to three years' time, I don't think we can have a programme lasting for a decade or a sixth five-year plan for a political structure, but it will take a few years."

General Zia said he had no fears that an election would see the return of the Pakistan People's Party, which he ousted. Nor should there be any fear that the clergy would come to power "and therefore women would be put behind doors."

As regards the Army, he did not see any other role for it than that given in the present constitution. "At the same time, I realise that the Army is a very confident, solid body comprising very dedicated people. While it should have that which is already provided in the constitution, with perhaps a few more safeguards in order to create some conditions where the Army could play a political role, or a constitutional role. Yet at the same time I do not want to create a situation where the politician may feel the Army is acting as a sword hanging over his head.

"So I think that while there were many thoughts - there are still some thoughts - we have not yet decided that the Army should have a role peculiar (beyond) to what it has already been granted.

But at the same time, how best can the military hierarchy be associated to an extent in the running of the country is a matter of judgement by the government concerned."

Speaking of domestic issues, President Zia said he had no intention of introducing any more land reforms. Those initiated by the Ayub and Bhutto governments in the '70s had been "fully implemented."

"We feel, strictly in an Islamic sense, that a man's honestly-earned money, property, land, is his own concern, as long as it is in accordance with Islamic principles."

Under the Zakat and Ushr ordinance introduced in 1980, annual taxes of two-and-a-half per cent were now levied on property and bank balances for redistribution among the needy.

"Based on that, we have no intention of any further curbs on individual enterprise to earn honest money," said President Zia.

Turning to international affairs, he said that peaceful, normal relations with India were important to "bring stability to the region."

"Based on this, Pakistan has tried, initially unilaterally, and now of course with a very positive response from India, for an improvement of relations.

"But India-Pakistan relations have 35 years' of chequered history, full of wars, and therefore to expect that there will be an overnight change of heart, an overnight change of environment, is not realistic thinking. While we are progressing well, there is hope in the future, but we have a long way to go."

President Zia said the establishment of a joint ministerial commission by the two countries - an agreement about which he will formally sign during next week's Non-aligned Conference in New Delhi - would pave the way for institutionalising relationships which India has introduced."

But he expressed doubts as the whether either would be accepted in the near future. "Our aim is normalisation and I think that while in the near future it may not be possible to have a pact, and institutionalised arrangement, I am very confident that with the establishment of the joint commission, it will be possible in the due course of time."

Although he would briefly meet Mrs Gandhi during the Non-aligned Conference, there were no plans for another meeting later.

Speaking of the acquisition of arms and the development of nuclear technology by Pakistan - both of which India regards as a handicap to the normalisation of relations - President Zia said it was impossible to convince anyone of your peaceful intentions "as long as there are barriers and reservations."

"Then there are the excuses for buying more weapons. India blames us for acquiring F-16s (fighter aircraft from the United States).

"We get worried at the Indian procurement of 6.2 billion dollars worth of equipment from Russia. These are reservations, a sign of lack of confidence, but I think once the confidence-building exercise gets under way, I think with trust in each other, gradually these things will go away.

"India agrees, I think they should agree, that it is the inherent right and privilege of a country to think of its own security requirements.

"India is 10 times the size of Pakistan - we cannot object to India having that much (arms). It's up to India, and therefore we do not expect that India should object to Pakistan having F-16 aircraft.

"On the nuclear aspect, I have said a number of times that Pakistan is trying to acquire nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, and I hope we'll be able, by our acts and deeds, to prove that this is what we mean."

Turning to Afghanistan, President Zia said he firmly believed a political settlement was possible without recognition of the Babrak Karmal regime.

"I am saying this, not because I'm an optimist by nature, but the optimism that has been expressed by Mr Cardovez (the representative of the United Nations secretary-general) and I think if this mission progresses then in the near future - if not too-near a future - there will be a political settlement.

"Non-recognition of the Babrak Karmal regime is no hindrance in arriving to a settlement because I think the Russians have realised that a political settlement along the four parameters we have defined -- withdrawal of troops, return of refugees, status of non-alignment for Afghanistan and letting people of Afghanistan decide their own will - is perhaps the only basis on which a settlement can be reached".

General Zia said that after his brief meeting with the new Soviet leader, Mr Yuriy Andropov, at the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev, he had returned with a "lot of hope and confidence that the new leadership will have a definite contribution to make towards a settlement."

As regards the Afghan refugees now staying in Pakistan - the number has reached three million - he had no fears that they would wish to stay once a settlement was reached.

"You talk to an Afghan refugee and you see a ray of light in his eyes, a hope that he will one day go back. I do not think there is anybody who wants to leave his home and hearth, definitely not an Afghan."

President Zia said he believed that the Non-Aligned Summit could make a definite contribution towards helping solve the Afghanistan problem and towards a Middle East settlement.

He predicted the conference would support the Fez resolution and thereby stand firm with a possible solution which had been offered.

"By supporting Fez and advocating the cause of the Palestinians, I think the Non-Aligned Movement will have a very positive resolution.

"With nearly 100 members, the Non-Aligned Movement is no mean body now and I think if a resolution comes with that force in favour of the Palestinians for a political settlement in the Middle East, urging Israel, urging the United States of America, and taking a very positive, pragmatic approach to a solution, it could pave the way for a Middle East settlement."

President Zia said relations between Pakistan and the Gulf countries "could not be better."

"Pakistan's foreign policy is based on certain fundamentals and one of them, the most important one, is our relationship with the Muslim countries in general and the countries of the Middle East in particular.

"That policy has given dividends and in other ways, socially, historically, culturally and relgion-wise, while we may not be Arabic-speaking, we are very close.

"At the present time, I couldn't ask for anything more than to be satisfied with the relationship we have with all the Arab countries, particularly with the countries of the Gulf."

President Zia said Pakistan would like to rejoin the Commonwealth which it left in 1971 following the war with India which led to the creation of Bangladesh. "The re-entry must be honourable. People have asked me what I mean by honourable and I say that I'll leave it to the members of the Commonwealth to decide.

"The Commonwealth is no more than a club, and perhaps it is not a very effective organ. But it is a club and the membership of a club gives you a sense of participation. Association with a number of countries with whom you had been associated at one time or another is a matter of satisfaction.

"Otherwise, there are no inherent advantages or disadvantages but I think that an association with friends like Great Britain, many African countries, Australia, New Zealand, India is a good association to join hands with."

Looking to the future, President Zia said that he would like to see a two-pronged effort by the countries of South Asia which could lead to an environment of peace and security "in which the countries could establish a relationship of trust and confidence, facilitating greater political understanding and economic co-operation.

"There will first have to be a genuine effort to find equitable solutions to outstanding problems, with the settling of petty differences and interests for larger objectives.

"We must expand cooperation wherever feasible on the basis of sovereign equality and mutuality of benefits.

"Pakistan is prepared to make its humble contribution to this complex and demanding process.

"As far as our region is concerned, while we feel that we are very much associated with the countries of the Gulf, through the Islamic Conference, the Gulf countries have organised themselves with the Gulf Cooperation Council, and in South-east Asia, the ASEAN countries are organised. I think there was a vacuum in South Asia which is now being filled by regional co-operation and if in five years' time, these countries can organise themselves together in the same form and with the same spirit of the other organisations, I think I would be aspiring to a dream."

THREE NEW MINISTERS INDUCTED INTO CABINET

BK051359 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Three new ministers have been inducted into the Federal Cabinet. They are: Dr Mohammad Afzal, Abdul Ghafoor Hoti, and Jamal Syed Mian. The president took their oath in Islamabad today.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,241

LD081803 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Communique No 1,241 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 24 hours, artillery fire was sporadically exchanged throughout the forward lines of the southern fronts. The exchange of fire was most intense in the area north of the Zayd border post. Our victorious forces on the various fronts of the southern operational sector, including engineering, artillery, armored and infantry units, continued their ground operations to increasingly bolster and stabilize our defensive positions. In particular, our artillery units opened fire on the enemy's positions and prevented the Saddamist mercenaries from carrying out any movements and put an end to all traffic by Iraqi units.

In the Abadan and Khorramshahr operation zone our forces deployed on the banks of the Arvand Rud destroyed an enemy observation post and 10 enemy squad fire trenches and foxholes on the opposite bank of the river and killed a number of Iraqi servicemen.

Yesterday Islam's combatant units in the operational zone in the western part of the country dealt telling blows to the aggressors, continued to smash the enemy's servicemen and military hardware and opened crushing fire on the enemy's artillery and armored units on the various fronts in that sector. As a result of this, 1 enemy tank, 2 vehicles and 1 ammunition depot of the Saddamists were set ablaze and at least 20 enemy servicemen were killed.

In the Shur-e Shirin region, our mighty combatants opened retaliatory fire on enemy positions, destroying five Iraqi slit trenches. Following this, enemy ambulances could be seen moving to and from evacuating the wounded and dead.

On 5 March, four Iraqi servicemen sought asylum and were welcomed by the forces of Islam on one of the western fronts.

Yesterday the enemy opened heavy weapons fire on Abadan's residential districts several times, destroying four houses and shops and wounding two of our compatriots.

[Signed] Joint Staff of Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

MUSAVI COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT STANCE

LD071132 Tehran IRNA in English 0900 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Tehran, March 7 IRNA -- Prime Minister Musavi, on his departure for the nonaligned meet for New Delhi here Sunday, in an interview with IRNA added that we shall clarify our position against the superpowers, vis a vis Africa, Asia and Latin America. Iran will participate in the NAM conference as one of the most influential countries which managed to change the venue of the meet from Baghdad to New Delhi.

A unique aspect of this Islamic revolution, he added, is displaying to the world masses Iran's economic and political policies adopted against the superpowers. The Islamic Republic adheres steadfastly the principle of non-aligned vis-a-vis world expansionists and will promulgate the aspirations of the world's deprived people and relieve them from under the monopolicies of the powers to decide their own destiny and realise their potential.

Musavi, commenting on the Iraqi imposed war said that we shall make a thorough exposition of the crimes of Saddam's regime and put forth our righteous conditions to be judged by the public opinion of the world for ending the war. We are in a position to bring forth and prove the legality of continuing the war until the realisation of our fair and rightful demands.

Continuing, he said, we have many times reiterated our terms and shall not relinquish, we cannot give encouragement to Saddam and condone his aggression to our country and his reducing our cities to ashes, martyring a great number of innocent people.

Commenting on President Khamene'i's non attendance to the summit Musavi said that it was previously decided that our president would appear at the summit meet as a symbol of (?Iran) but due to unforseen circumstances, I was assigned to chair the delegation in the NAM meet, on his behalf.

Concluding, Musavi said that the Wal Fajr operation which has already accomplished its objectives for the first phase, is to be a protracted operation and in future we shall deliver heavy blows to prove to the world that if the peace is to prevail in the region and the world, the aggressor should be punished.

PRO-KHOMEYNI IRAQIS STAGE PROTEST OVER SUMMIT

LD081238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Thousands of Muslim Iraqis resident in Tehran, in a spectacular rally today, strongly condemned the participation of the representative of Saddam's regime in the Seventh Conference of the Nonaligned Movement countries in New Delhi.

According to our correspondent's report, during the march, which started in Ferdowsi Square in Tehran and moved towards the Indian Embassy, the marchers declared that the participation of the delegation sent by Saddam's regime to the meeting of the heads of nonaligned countries is illegal and requested that the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq attend that conference as the sole religious and lawful representative of the Muslim and oppressed people of Iraq.

The marchers were led by a group of clergymen, representatives of Muslim organisations and groups opposed to the Zionist regime of Iraq and a group of people wearing shrouds and bearing portraits of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and of Ayatollah Heshmati Sadr and his sister, martyr Bint al-Huda [Iraqi Shi'ites killed by Saddam Husayn regime]. They shouted slogans in Arabic, such as "Death to Saddam" and "Death to America" and continued their march along Enqelab Avenue, assembling in front of the Indian Embassy.

During the gathering, Hojjat Ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Hakim, the spokesman of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq, warned Saddam and all his criminal protectors that the Muslim and risen people of Iraq will fight for the establishment of an Islamic government in that country to the last drop of their blood.

At the end of the rally, the marchers issued a five-point resolution which affirmed the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq as the sole religious and lawful representative of the Muslim people of that country and requested the participation of representatives of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq in the Seventh Nonaligned Summit from the chairman of that summit.

The resolution also states: The Nonaligned Summit must defend the rights of the oppressed people of Iraq and expose the treacheries of the pagan regime of Saddam. On behalf of tens of thousands of youths goaded by the Iraqi regime, we ask for participation in the Nonaligned Summit.

Another part of the resolution describes the dependence of the Zionist regime of Iraq on the East and the West and Saddam's commitment to safeguarding the interests of the superpowers and their lackeys and asks for the expulsion of Saddam's regime from the Nonaligned Summit.

OFFENSIVE PLANNED AGAINST 'COUN EVOLUTIONARIES'

LD061755 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] During mopping-up operations in three villages in the Sar Dasht area, which was carried out by Muslim Kurdish peshmergas in the villages of (Balagh), (Miskabad), and (Halbeh) 1-3 March, three counterrevolutionaries were killed; the combatants of Islam suffered no casualties.

Continuing mopping-up operations in villages in Kordestan and western Azarbayjan, the village of (Jalbeh), near Sar Dasht, was cleansed of the filthy presence of counterrevolutionaries. Two rebels were killed and one injured during this operation.

Meanwhile, the Hamzah Sayyid ash-Shuhada headquarters announced that during that period, three people that had been deceived by the defunct [Kurdish] Democratic Party, surrendered themselves and their weapons to the forces of Islam.

According to an IRNA report, the commander of Hamzah Sayyid ash-Shuhada headquarters, addressing a gathering of directors-general and heads of departments and members of Islamic revolution institutions and security forces, said: With the coming of spring, operations by the combatants of Islam to crush the remaining rebels and counter-revolutionaries will start with more speed and decisiveness. He added: This year was a painful and crushing year for the counterrevolution in the region and counterrevolutionaries now fully understand they do not have, under any circumstances, the strength to fight against this divine power, the Islamic Republic and the risen, deprived people of Iran.

He then referred to the formation of his headquarters and the recapture of the 90-kms Piranshahr-Sardasht road. He said: By setting up organizations in (Hangabad), (Mirabad), (Chapo) (Vavn), (Valvatan), the counterrevolutionaries never thought we could take control of the road. However, our combative brothers acted with strength on all parts of the route, and despite resistance from the counterrevolutionaries and assistance from their protectors from across the border, the combative and faithful forces of Islam, step by step, cleared the road for traffic.

He said: According to information received, counterrevolutionaries are planning to collect their belongings in spring and cross the border. We shall act decisively on all axes and will cleanse all axes and villages of the filthy presence of counter-revolutionaries.